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QUESTIONS

ON THE

NEW TESTAMENT.

"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES."

EDITED BY DANIEL P. KIDDER.

New-York:
PUBLISHED BY LANE & SCOTT,
FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 200 MULBERRY-STREET.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE object of these Questions is to promote a knowledge of the New Testament, as a whole. According to the usual plan of studying the books of the Bible, few pupils, if any, have time to pass through the sacred volume, and, consequently, most of them fail to secure connected and comprehensive views of sacred history, and of the complete record of inspiration.

Question-books, upon any principal book of the New Testament, usually occupy a class from one to two years. Teachers who conduct classes through them, in most instances, even then feel that only the surface has been passed over; yet, during the time devoted to one book, numerous changes usually take place in the class. Some of its members remove to other places, some are promoted to be teachers, and others perhaps are removed by death. How much time would be required to pass through the whole Bible in this way, and how much greater changes would transpire to both teacher and scholars, during its lapse! So much, indeed, that few, if any, ever accomplish it. In view of such facts, it is deemed important to have a series of Questions on

the New Testament, and another on the Old, neither of which will necessarily occupy a class more than a year

The first great object these books are designed to secure is, the *consecutive* READING of the word of God, with such attention on the part of the reader as may enable him to pass an examination upon the subject and language of each section as he progresses.

Growing out of this, several important results may be attained by each scholar, e. g.,—

1. A general acquaintance with Scripture language, oriental figures, and modes of expression.

2. A connected idea of Scripture history.

3. A wise understanding of the moral and spiritual lessons Scripture is designed to teach.

A conviction that a general and radical change should be made in the manner of studying the Scriptures in our Sunday-schools and Bible-classes, induces us to present the subject more at length in this connection. When only a few verses of Scripture are studied each week, the connection of facts is almost wholly lost sight of. This consideration is offset against the objection, that with long lessons it is impossible to be thorough.

While it may be admitted that each different mode of study has its special advantages, it will be obvious that verbal criticism and speculative inquiry upon texts are by no means so important to the mass of Bible students as more general and comprehensive studies. But, even if the object were to make the most thorough Biblical scholars, it would still be important for them first to take a general survey of the subject, before en-

tering into minute textual study. Clear general ideas should first be obtained, as a frame-work upon which only, particular knowledge can be accumulated and preserved to advantage.

Suppose, for example, a foreigner should visit the city of New-York, for the purpose of obtaining an accurate and complete knowledge of its localities and condition: what would be his proper course? To commence at the Battery,—where he would land,—and carefully inspect each building, from top to bottom, as he went; and thus proceed through the town no faster than he could examine in detail? Or, would he first pass up and down the great thoroughfares and principal streets of the city, in order to obtain a general idea of its location and plan, first; and afterward examine in detail, as he might deem important? The objector might say, that such a cursory view of the city would be superficial; nevertheless it is indispensable, in order to understand the work upon which he enters, and without it his knowledge would be confused and unsatisfactory.

So in studying the Bible, the student should, at first, pass through the book, observing and examining all he can, but especially endeavoring to acquire a comprehensive idea of its plan, and the connection of its parts. Then he may turn to the study of the several books with minuteness, and be prepared to receive from them the greatest benefit. Corresponding to this view, the present book of Questions is planned. A similar one, on the Old Testament, will also be prepared.

For lack of such a volume as the present, it has be-

come a common practice in adult classes to make no use of question-books, but to take the simple text, and ask such questions as may be suggested to the mind of the teacher. There are objections to this course, arising from the fact, that few teachers devote sufficient time to the preparation of such a lesson. Unprofitable discussions arise upon unimportant portions of the Scripture; wrong views may be taken, and difficulties be passed over, or be left unexplained, and thus become occasions of stumbling to members of the class. By the question-book, when properly prepared, the intention of revelation is suggested, a proportionate importance is attached to the different portions of Scripture, the difficulties occurring, with their proper explanations, are noted, and the minds of the teacher and pupils are kept to the subject, and restrained from too discursive wanderings. We trust, therefore, that this volume will meet with acceptance on the part of those who have felt the need of something else besides the ordinary question-books.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

In the first place, questions are asked upon the text, and are to be answered by the reading or repetition of the verses including the answer. These questions are intended to be as comprehensive as possible, and but a few are asked upon each chapter. At the close of the chapter, a number of questions are asked, the answers of which are not to be found in the text itself, but are drawn from it by inference, or may be found in any commentary or Bible dictionary. Some of these ques-

tions may require a little thought and study. This will make the previous examination of the lesson necessary, and add the more interest to the recitation. No one can hope to become acquainted with the Scriptures without careful and continued study.

The teacher, in commencing the use of this book, would do well to make an estimate of the number of chapters it may be necessary to take at a lesson, in order to finish the book in any specified time. For instance, if it is his purpose to finish the book in a year, it will be necessary to take, on an average, five chapters each week. At the rate of ten chapters each week, the same ground may be passed over in six months. We would not, in any case, recommend more than five chapters for any one recitation. If, however, a class of adult persons could meet twice or three times per week, they could make still greater progress.

THE WAY THIS VOLUME SHOULD BE USED.

The teacher will find it indispensable to examine the allotted lesson before he presents himself to the class. In the first place, the Bible questions in each chapter should be asked; then the indirect questions, printed in smaller type; and after this the teacher should strive, by appropriate queries, to make such practical applications of the revealed truth as the passages passed over may suggest. It will be seen, at once, that no small part of the success of this volume will depend upon the co-operation of the teacher. The questions in this book will lead him to a proper exposition of the words of the

Bible; but the immediate and solemn application of them to the heart of pupils will depend, under the Holy Spirit, upon his faithfulness.

In order to profit most by the study of the Scriptures on this plan, the student should have at hand a commentary, a defining dictionary, and a Biblical dictionary. The Bible Scholar's Manual and the Jewish Nation will also be useful for reference; the former being repeatedly referred to in the course of the questions.

We humbly, and hopefully, ask the blessing of God upon this new effort to open the precious Bible to the eyes and hearts of those who may be made by it "wise unto salvation."

NEW-YORK, 1849.

QUESTIONS

ON

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

MATTHEW.

CHAP. I, 1–17. Whose genealogy is here given?
18–25. Who was the mother of Jesus?
Who announced his birth?
Why was the name Jesus given to him?
Of what use is this *genealogy?*
What is the meaning of *Christ?*
What is meant by *espoused?*
Why was Jesus called *Emmanuel?*
What can you relate of the author of this book, and the occasion of its being written? See *Bible Scholar's Manual*, pp. 206, 207.

CHAP. II, 1–8. Where was the Saviour born?
In whose reign?
Who came seeking him?
What had induced them to make this journey?
What did Herod do?
What answer did he receive?
9–12. What again appeared, as the wise men left Jerusalem?
Where did the star finally stand?

What did the wise men then do?
Did they carry word to Herod?
13–15. Who appeared to Joseph?
What did he command him?
How long did he remain there?
16–18. What did Herod do, when he found the wise men had returned home without giving him word?
19–23. Upon Herod's death what was Joseph commanded to do?
Why did he not go into Judea?
Where did he go?
Where was Bethlehem, and for what had it been celebrated?
Who were these *wise men?*
What was this *star?*
Why was Herod troubled by the coming of the wise men?
Who were the first martyrs for Christ's sake?

CHAP. III, 1–6. Who began in these days to preach?
Where did he preach?
What was the subject of his discourses?
What is said of his food and raiment?
Whom did he baptize?
7–12. What persons did John severely rebuke?
Why?
Whose coming did he proclaim?
13–17. For what purpose did Jesus come from Galilee?
What answer did John make to him?
What happened as Jesus went up out of the water?

What is meant by *these days*, in the first verse?
What by the *wilderness of Judea?*
What information can you give about the *locusts* John ate?
Who were the *Pharisees* and *Sadducees?* See B. S. Manual, p. 130.
What was the *fan* mentioned in the twelfth verse?
Why did Jesus seek the baptism of John?

CHAP. IV, 1–11. What happened to Jesus soon after his baptism?
How long did he fast?
Who then came to him?
What was the first temptation?
How did Jesus meet it?
What the second, and what did Jesus answer?
What was the third, and what did he say to the tempter?
Who came to him after the devil left?

12–17. What happened to John?
Where did Jesus go?
Where did he reside?
What did Jesus begin to preach?

18–22. Who were the first two disciples Jesus called?
What other two did he soon after call?

23–25. How did Jesus spend his time in Galilee?
Who were brought to him, and what did he do to them?
Who followed him?

How do you suppose Satan *appeared* to Jesus?
What is meant by the *holy city?*
What by the *pinnacle of the temple?*

What is meant by *Galilee of the Gentiles?*
Where was Galilee? Where Decapolis?

CHAP. V, 1–12. Where did Jesus go when he saw the multitude that surrounded him?
What did he do there?
What eight characters did he declare to be blessed?
13–16. What did he say his disciples were like, and how did he counsel them?
17–20. For what purpose had Jesus come?
What did he say in reference to the commandments?
What as to their righteousness?
21–26. How does he explain the sixth commandment?
27–32. How does he explain the seventh?
33–37. What injunction does he give in reference to unnecessary oaths?
38–42. How are we to treat those that injure us?
43–48. Whom are we to love?
What is this sermon sometimes called?
What is the meaning of *Raca?*
Does the injunction against swearing forbid legal oaths?
Who were *publicans?*

CHAP. VI, 1–8. In what way are we to give alms?
What is said in reference to prayer?
9–15. What model for prayer does the Saviour give?
What does he say in reference to the forgiveness of trespasses?

16–18. What counsels does the Saviour give in reference to fasting?

19–24. What in reference to worldly riches?

Where should we lay up treasure?

What reasons does the Saviour give for this?

25–34. What illustrations does he give of the providence of God?

In view of this, what counsels does he give in reference to our future wants?

What should be our first business?

What were *synagogues?* See B. S. Manual.

Of what were the walls of many Eastern houses made?

What is meant by the *eye being single?*

What by *mammon?*

How much was a *cubit?*

With what were ovens often heated in the East? See B. S. Manual.

CHAP. VII, 1–6. What does Jesus say in reference to rash judgments?

7–11. What encouragement does he offer to prayer?

What illustration does he give of God's readiness to answer?

12–14. How should we treat our fellow-men?

What two gates and ways does the Saviour describe?

15–20. How can we discover a false prophet, or bad man?

21–29. Who will be disappointed of an entrance into the kingdom of God?

To whom does the Saviour liken the *hearers* merely, and the *doers* of the word?

Who are meant by *dogs* and *swine*, in the sixth verse?
What by *that which is holy*, and *your pearls?*
What is the meaning of *I never knew you?*
Who were the *scribes?*

CHAP. VIII, 1–4. What miracle did the Saviour perform when he came down from the mountain?

5–13. What remarkable exhibition of faith was given by a centurion?
What did Jesus do for his servant?

14–17. What did he do for Peter's mother?
Who were brought to him in the evening?
What prophecy did this fulfill?

18–22. What offer did a scribe make to Jesus?
What answer did he give him?
What request did a disciple make, and what answer did he receive?

23–27. What happened when Jesus and his disciples had embarked upon the sea?
What miracle did he perform?

28–34. What two persons met him as he entered the country of the Gergesenes?
What did the devils say to him, and what did they request?
What then took place?
How was the city affected by the transaction?
What account can you give of the leprosy? See B. S. Manual.
What was a *centurion?*
What is meant by *let the dead bury their dead?*

On which side of the Sea of Galilee was the *country of the Gergesenes?*

What is meant by being *possessed with devils?* See B. S. Manual.

How were Eastern tombs made?

CHAP. IX, 1–8. Where did Jesus then go?

What miracle did he perform on a man sick of the palsy?

9. Whom did Jesus call from the receipt of custom?

10–13. As Jesus was eating with the company in Matthew's house, what fault was found with him?

What answer did he make?

14–17. What question did the disciples of John ask him?

How did Jesus answer them?

18–26. What request did the ruler Jairus make?

What cure did he effect on a diseased woman, as he went to the ruler's house?

What did he then do for the young maid?

27–31. What miracle did he perform upon two blind men?

32–34. What upon a dumb man, possessed with a devil?

35–38. How was the Saviour affected by the multitude that surrounded him? What did he say to his disciples?

What is meant by *his own city*, in the first verse?

Why did they say Jesus *blasphemed*, when he healed the palsied man?

What formed an Eastern bed?

What was the *receipt of custom?*

What were Eastern bottles made of?
What was a *ruler?*
What is meant by the *hem* of the garment?
How were funeral services conducted? See B. S. Manual.

CHAP. X, 1–15. What power did Jesus give his twelve disciples?
What were their names?
Whither did Jesus send them, and for what purpose?
What provision were they to make for themselves?
How were they to conduct themselves?
16–42. What counsels and promises did the Saviour give them, in reference to their mission?
Who were the *Samaritans?*
For what purpose was the *girdle* used?
What the *scrip?*
What is meant by *if the house be worthy?*
Who was Beelzebub?
What is meant by "that preach ye upon the house-tops?"
What by "he that taketh not his cross?"

CHAP. XI, 1–6. Where did Jesus go when he had sent away his disciples?
Of what had John heard?
What inquiry did he send by two disciples to Jesus?
What did Jesus tell them to relate to John?
7–15. When they were gone, what did he say about John?
16–24. To whom did he liken that generation,

in its treatment of himself and John the Baptist?

What solemn woes did he pronounce upon the cities where he had chiefly labored?

25–30. For what did he render thanks to the Father?

What power and knowledge had he?

What invitations, accompanied with promises, does he give?

What is meant by *he that should come*, in the third verse?

Who is meant by *Elias?*

What was sackcloth?

What is the meaning of John's "neither eating nor drinking," and Jesus' "eating and drinking?"

Who are meant by the *wise* and *prudent?*

Who by *babes?* What is the Saviour's *yoke?*

CHAP. XII, 1–8. What did the disciples of Jesus do on the Sabbath-day?

What did the Pharisees say?

How did the Saviour defend them?

9–13. Whither did he go from thence?

Who was there on this occasion?

What question did the Pharisees ask him?

How did Jesus answer them?

What did he then do for the palsied man?

14–21. What course did the Pharisees then take?

What did Jesus do?

What prophecy did he fulfill in this?

22–30. What did he do for a possessed person?

How were the people affected by the miracle?

What did the Pharisees say?

What answer did Jesus make them?

31, 32. What sin is unpardonable?

33–37. From whence doth all good and evil spring?

For what shall we be called to give an account in the day of judgment?

38–45. What sign did Jesus give to the Pharisees?

What does he say of the men of Nineveh?

What of the queen of the south?

Under what figure does he show the perversity of that generation?

46–50. Who came while he was talking?

Who did he say were his mother and his brethren?

Was it because the corn was taken without liberty that the Pharisees blamed the disciples?

What kind of labor only is lawful on the Sabbath?

Can we commit the unpardonable sin now?

Who was Jonas, and what can you tell about his history?

Where was Nineveh?

Who is meant by the *queen of the South?*

How may we become a brother or sister to Jesus?

CHAP. XIII, 1–23. Where did Jesus go, and take his seat?

Who listened to him?

Where did he say the seeds of the sower fell, and what happened to them?

What reason did he give for speaking in parables?

How did the Saviour explain the parable of the sower?

24–30. Relate the parable of the tares.

31–32. To what did he liken the kingdom of heaven?

33–35. What was the parable of the leaven?

36–43. How did Jesus explain the parable of the tares?

44–52. What was the parable of the hid treasure?

What of the pearl of great price?

What of the net?

What of the householder?

53–58. Where did Jesus go from the sea-side?

What did he do there?

How was he received by the people?

What did Jesus say to them?

Why did he not perform mighty works among them?

What is a parable?

What is meant by the *kingdom of heaven?*

What can you tell about the Eastern mustard-plant? See B. S. Manual.

How much was a *measure?*

Who is meant by every *scribe*, in the fifty-second verse?

CHAP. XIV, 1–12. What had Herod heard at this time?

Whom did he suppose Jesus to be?

What was the occasion of the death of John the Baptist?

13–21. What did Jesus do when he heard of it?

How was he affected by the multitude that followed him?

What miracle did he perform to feed them?

22–33. After the multitude had eaten, what did Jesus command his disciples to do?

For what purpose did he remain behind?

What happened on the sea that night?

34–36. Where did they now come?

What miracles did he work there?

What was a *tetrarch?*

What Herod was this?

When was the *fourth watch?* See B. S. Manual.

CHAP. XV, 1–9. What question did the scribes and Pharisees put to Jesus?

What merited rebuke did he administer, in return?

10–20. What is it defiles the man?

How did the disciples say the Pharisees were affected by the rebuke he gave them?

What answer did he make?

How did he expound the parable he had just delivered?

21–28. Where did Jesus go from thence?

What request did a woman of Canaan make?

Relate what followed.

29–39. Whither did Jesus now return?

What happened on a mountain?

What great miracle did he perform to feed them?

Where did he then go?

What is meant by the *traditions of the elders?*

What by *let him die the death?*
What by *It is a gift?*
Who is meant by a *woman of Canaan?*
Where were Tyre and Sidon?
Where was Magdala?

CHAP. XVI, 1–12. What did the Sadducees and Pharisees desire Jesus to show them?
What answer did he make them?
What had the disciples forgotten to take?
Of what did Jesus bid them beware?
What did they think he meant?
What did he therefore say to them?
13–20. Where did he now come?
What question did he ask his disciples here?
What answer did they make?
What did he further inquire?
What did Simon Peter say?
What reply did Jesus make to this?
21–23. What did he now begin to show to his disciples?
What did Peter do?
How did Jesus rebuke him?
24–28. What is it necessary to do, in order to be a disciple of Christ?
What solemn questions does he ask?
What does he say of the coming of the Son of man?
What of some of them standing there?
What is the meaning of *tempting*, in the first verse?
What of *a sign from heaven?*
Where was Cæsarea Philippi?
What is the meaning of *Bar-jona?*

On what was the Church to be built,—on Peter, or upon the doctrine he had declared respecting Christ?

What is meant by the *keys of the kingdom of heaven?*

What by their power of binding and loosing?

What event is referred to in the last verse?

CHAP. XVII, 1–13. What did Jesus do after six days?

What then occurred?

Who appeared?

What did Peter say?

What happened while he was speaking?

How were the disciples affected?

What then transpired?

Whom did the Saviour give them to understand was the Elias promised as the forerunner of the Messiah?

14–21. What request did the father of a lunatic son make to Jesus? What did he say and do?

What answer did he give the disciples, when they inquired why they had not been able to heal this lunatic?

22–27. What did he say was about to happen to him?

Who came to Peter when they reached Capernaum?

What did they ask him, and what did he answer?

What did Jesus say to Peter?

How did he obtain the money to pay the tribute?

What is meant by *transfigured?*
Why, think you, were Moses and Elias in this amazing scene?
Can you think of any important truths taught by the transfiguration?
For what purpose was this tribute money used?
How did Jesus know the money was in the fish's mouth?

CHAP. XVIII, 1–6. How did Jesus teach his disciples humility?

7–20. What does he say in reference to offenses?
What self-denying counsels does he give?
Whom should they not despise, and why?
For what purpose had the Son of man come?
By what beautiful parable does he illustrate this?
How should an offending brother be treated?
What encouragement does he give for united prayer?

21–35. What answer did he give to Peter, when he inquired how many times he should forgive his brother?
By what parable did he enforce the duty of forgiveness?
What kind of a kingdom were the disciples of Jesus expecting?
What did the Saviour mean by *cutting off the hand*, and *plucking out the eye?*
How can Jesus be present when two or three are gathered in various parts of the earth, at the same time?
How much is a talent?

CHAP. XIX, 1–12. Where did Jesus go from Galilee?

With what question did the Pharisees tempt him?

What answer did he make them?

13–15. Who were brought to him?

What did he say and do to them?

16–22. Relate the account of the interview between Jesus and the young man that inquired what good thing he should do to have eternal life.

23–30. What did Jesus say, as he went away sorrowful?

What question did the disciples then ask him?

How did he answer?

What did he say of those that left all for his sake?

What is meant by *beyond Jordan?*

What by *it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle?*

What by *in the regeneration?*

What by *many that are first shall be last*, &c.?

CHAP. XX, 1–16. Relate the parable of the householder and the laborers in his vineyard.

17–19. What did Jesus say as he went on to Jerusalem?

20–28. For what did the mother of Zebedee's children petition?

What did Jesus say in answer?

How did he subdue the indignation of the disciples against these young brethren?

29–34. What did two blind men do, as he passed by?

What miracle did Jesus perform on them?

What did the Saviour intend to teach by the parable of the laborers in the vineyard?

When did the Jewish day commence? See B. S. Manual.

When was the *third* hour?

When the *ninth?*

When the *eleventh?*

When did the day close?

What is meant by *are ye able to drink of the cup, and be baptized with the baptism*, &c.?

What was the end of these young men?

CHAP. XXI, 1–17. As they drew near Jerusalem, for what purpose did Jesus send two of his disciples forward?

How did he enter Jerusalem?

What did Jesus do in the temple?

What did he do for the blind and the lame?

How were the chief priests and scribes affected by this?

What answer did Jesus make them?

18–22. Where did he lodge at night?

What did he do to a fig-tree that he met in the morning?

What did Jesus say when he saw that the disciples were astonished at the miracle?

23–27. When the chief priests demanded by what authority he taught in the temple, what answer did he give?

Why was it difficult to answer the question of Jesus?

What did they say, and what said Jesus?

28–46. Relate the parable of the two sons, sent to work in the vineyard.

What moral did Jesus draw from it?

What was the parable of the householder who planted a vineyard?

What moral did Jesus attach to this parable?

How were the Pharisees affected by these parables?

Where was Bethphage?

Where the Mount of Olives?

What was the name of the village *over against* Bethphage? See second verse.

Why did they *spread their garments* in the way?

Why were there tables for money-changers, and for the sale of doves, in the temple?

CHAP. XXII, 1–14. Relate the parable of the marriage feast.

What is its short, but solemn, moral?

15–22. For what purpose did the Pharisees take counsel?

What question did they ask him?

What did Jesus say in return?

Did they try to entangle him again?

23–33. In what did the Sadducees disbelieve?

What question did they put to Jesus?

What answer did he make?

How did he assert the doctrine of the resurrection?

34–40. What question did a lawyer ask him?

What answer did Jesus give?

41–46. What question did Jesus ask the Pharisees?

How did they answer?
What did he then say?
Did any one answer him?

Were wedding garments prepared for all the invited guests at ancient feasts?
Who were the Herodians? See B. S. Manual.
Who is meant by Cesar?
What was this *tribute money?*
Who were the Sadducees? See B. S. Manual.
Can you answer the question in the forty-fifth verse?

CHAP. XXIII, 1–12. What advice did Jesus give his disciples in regard to the scribes and Pharisees?
What does he say further in reference to these?
How does he counsel his disciples to be humble?

13–33. What woes does he pronounce upon the scribes and Pharisees?

34–39. What had they done to the prophets sent among them?
What touching lamentation does he pour out over Jerusalem?
What doom does he pronounce against them?

What is meant by *Moses' seat?*
What were *phylacteries?*
What is the meaning of *Rabbi?*
What were *tithes?*
What is the meaning of the expression, *Strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel?*
What of, *your house is left unto you desolate?*

CHAP. XXIV, 1–3. To what did the disciples call the attention of Jesus?
What prophecy did Jesus pronounce in reference to them?
What question did his disciples ask him, as he sat upon the Mount of Olives?

4–28. What signs did he point out as preceding this destruction?
Who should be saved amid these calamities?
Where should the gospel be preached ere this?
What should they do when they saw these signs?
How sudden should the coming of the Son of man be?

29–41. What should happen after the tribulation of those days?
What should then appear?
What would he do?
How does he illustrate the subject by the parable of the fig-tree?
What does he say of the day and hour of this event?
What should be the state of the world at the time?

42–51. What did he exhort them to do, in view of this?
Why should they seek to be ready?
What does he say of the faithful and wise servant?
What of the evil servant?

Was the prophecy in reference to the stones of the temple fulfilled?
Did the signs here pointed out precede the destruction of Jerusalem?
What did the Jewish Christians do at the approach of the Roman army? See B. S. Manual.
Is there any other more awful event referred to in this chapter than the destruction of Jerusalem?
Where does Jesus begin to speak of the end of the world?
How was corn ground?
Into how many *watches* did the Jews divide the night? See B. S. Manual.

CHAP. XXV, 1–13. Relate the parable of the wise and foolish virgins.
What exhortation does the Saviour found upon it?

14–30. What was the parable of the talents?
What moral does Jesus attach to this? See verse twenty-ninth.

31–46. What will happen at the coming of the Son of man?
What will he say to those on the right?
Who were they thus honored?
What will the righteous answer?
What will the King say?
What will he say to those on the left hand?
What will become of these?
What of the righteous?
What is meant by the kingdom of heaven, in the first verse?
How were marriages celebrated in the East? See B. S. Manual, or Dictionary.
How much was a *talent*?
What is meant by *usury*?

Who are meant by the *exchangers*?
What was the seat at the *right hand* considered?

CHAP. XXVI, 1–16. What did Jesus say to his disciples, after he had finished this address?
Who assembled together, and for what purpose?
Where was Jesus staying?
What did a woman do to him here?
What did the disciples say in reference to it?
What answer did Jesus make?
By whom was Jesus betrayed?
Relate the circumstances.

17–30. On the first day of the feast, what did the disciples ask?
What did Jesus answer?
What did he do at even?
What did he say as they ate?
How were they affected?
Whom did he say should betray him?
While they were eating, what did Jesus do?
How did they close the feast, and where did they go?

31–46. What did Jesus say to them here?
What answer did Peter make?
What did Jesus say to him?
What return did Peter make?
Where did they now come?
Whom did he take with him?
What did he say to them?
What affecting scene then occurred?

Who did he now say was at hand?

47–68. Who met them?

What then happened?

What did Jesus say to the multitude?

When Jesus was taken, what did his disciples do?

Where did they lead him?

Where did Peter go?

What did the chief-priests and elders seek to do?

What success did they have in finding witnesses?

What was the testimony of the false witnesses?

What answer did Jesus make to the high-priest when he adjured him?

What did the high-priest do and say?

To what did they condemn him?

How did they proceed to treat Jesus?

69–75. Give the account of Peter's denial of his Master.

What did he remember, and how was he affected?

What was the feast of unleavened bread?

Of what was it a type?

What was the value of *thirty pieces of silver?*

What is meant by *this is the blood of the new testament?*

Where was *Gethsemane?*

What is meant by *let this cup pass from me?*

What is *blasphemy?*

CHAP. XXVII, 1–10. What did the priests and elders do in the morning?

Where did they lead Jesus?

What is said of Judas?
What did the priests do with the money?

11–25. Describe the interview with Pilate.
What was the governor accustomed to do at this feast?
What did he therefore propose?
What message did his wife send to him?
For whom did the priests persuade the multitude to ask?
What should be done with Jesus?
What did they cry out, when asked what evil he had done?
What did Pilate then do?
What did the people say?

26–34. What did he then do to Jesus?
What did the soldiers do?
Where did they finally lead him?
Who bore his cross for him?
Where did they crucify him?
What did they give him to drink?
What did they do with his garments?

35–44. What inscription did they set over his head?
Who were crucified with him?
How was he treated by those that passed by?
What did the thieves also do?

45–50. What happened from the sixth to the ninth hour?
What cry did Jesus utter, about the ninth hour?
What did they say and do?
What did the rest say?

51–56. What did Jesus now do?
What remarkable events immediately occurred?
What did the centurion say?
What women were here?

57–66. Who obtained his body of Pilate?
What did he do with it?
Who were there at the time?
What did the Pharisees say to Pilate?
What answer did Pilate make?
Did they do so?
Who was Pontius Pilate?
Why did the Jews bring Jesus to him?
What is the import of, *thou sayest?*
Of what were the scarlet robe and the crown emblems?
How was the punishment of crucifixion inflicted?
To whom did the clothes of an executed person belong?
What was the *veil* of the temple?
Was there any opportunity left for imposition, on the part of the disciples, after the care of the priests?

CHAP. XXVIII, 1–8. Who went to the sepulchre, on the first day of the week?
What had happened?
What did the angel say to the women?
What did the women do?

9, 10. Who met them?
What did they do?
What did Jesus say to them?

11–15. What did the watch show the priests?
What course did they take?
What did the watch do?

What, therefore, is commonly reported among the Jews?

16–20. Where did the eleven go?

How were they affected when they saw him?

What did Jesus say?

What commission did he give them?

When was the Jewish Sabbath?

What was the penalty of a Roman soldier's sleeping when on watch?

Were there other appearances of Jesus than those recorded here?

What is proved by the last promise of the Saviour?

MARK.

CHAP. I, 1–8. What had been written in the prophets?

What is said of John, and his preaching?

9–13. What occurred at the baptism of Jesus?

What happened after his baptism?

14–22. What did Jesus do in Galilee, after John was put in prison?

Describe the calling of Simon and Andrew.

Of James and John.

What did he do in Capernaum?

23–28. Give an account of the healing of the man with an unclean spirit.

What was the effect of this cure?

29–45. What did he do for Simon's wife's mother?

What happened at sunset?
Where did he go in the morning?
Where did he preach?
Relate the miraculous healing of the leper.
What did the leper do after he was healed?
Do the different Gospels contain different portions of the life of Christ, or do they often relate the same facts? See B. S. Manual.
What is the advantage, then, of having them all? See B. S. Manual.
What information can you give about St. Mark? See B. S. Manual.
What was the occasion of his writing this gospel?
What is the meaning of the term *gospel*?
What is meant by "the Spirit *driveth* him into the wilderness," in verse twelfth?
What is meant by an *unclean spirit?*
What was a *leper?*
Why did not Jesus desire to have these miracles spread abroad?

CHAP. II, 1–12. Who came to him when it was known that he had returned to Capernaum?
Relate the circumstances of the healing of the man sick of the palsy.
Of what did the scribes accuse Jesus?
How did he defend himself?
How were the people affected?
13–17. Relate the call of Levi.
What happened at a supper in his house?
18–22. What question did the disciples of John and of the Pharisees ask him?
What answer did Jesus make?
23–28. What happened in the corn-fields?
What did the Pharisees say?

How did Jesus defend them?
What kind of roofs have Eastern houses?
What is meant by *uncovered the roof?*
What other name had Levi. Matt. ix, 9.
Who are meant by *children of the bridechamber?*
What are meant by *corn-fields?*
Does Jesus justify unnecessary labor on the Sabbath?

CHAP. III, 1–5. Relate the miracle of the healing of the withered hand.

6–21. What did the Pharisees do?
What course did Jesus take?
What miracles did he perform?
What did he do upon a mountain?
What did his friends do?

22–35. How did the scribes account for his miracles?
What did Jesus say to them?
What sin did he say would not be forgiven?
What had they said to call out this reference to the sin against the Holy Ghost?
What did Jesus say, when told that his mother and brethren were seeking him?
What is a *withered hand?*
Where were Tyre and Sidon?
Where was Idumea?
What is meant by *a small ship?*
What is the sin against the Holy Ghost?

CHAP. IV, 1–20. What happened by the seaside?
Relate the parable of the sower.
Give the Saviour's explanation of this parable.

21–34. What further practical instructions does he give them?
To what does he liken the kingdom of God?
What parable in reference to the mustard-seed did he put forth?
35–41. Where did he go, the same day, with his disciples?
What happened to them?
What miracle did Jesus perform?

CHAP. V, 1–20. Where did they now come?
Relate the circumstances of the healing of the man with an unclean spirit.
Where did Jesus go from this place?
21–43. Where then, by ship?
What ruler came to him, and what was his request?
Whom did he heal, on his way to the ruler's house?
What took place in the ruler's house?
Was the man among the tombs sick of a peculiar disease, or was he really under the power of a Satanic spirit?
Are men ever affected in this way now?
Do you suppose the damsel was really dead before Jesus reached the house?
Why did he say "the damsel is not dead, but sleepeth?"
Why did he request that something should be given her to eat?

CHAP. VI, 1–13. Where did Jesus now come?
What happened on the Sabbath-day?
What answer did Jesus make to their questions?

What commission and charge did he give the twelve?

14–29. Whom did Herod suppose Christ to be?
What had Herod done to John?
How had he regarded John himself?
What was the occasion of John's death?
What did his disciples do with his body?

30–44. What did the apostles tell Jesus?
What did Jesus say to them?
What did they then do?
When they saw them departing, what did the people do?
How was Jesus affected at the sight of them?
Relate the circumstances of the miracle he performed, to feed them.

45–56. Where did they then go?
Whither did the Saviour retire?
What happened during the night?
What events transpired when he came to the other side?

What is meant by *his own country?*
What trade did the Saviour follow in Nazareth?
Were the ancients accustomed to anoint the sick?
Why did Jesus wish to have the disciples withdraw with him into a desert place?

CHAP. VII, 1–23. What had the Pharisees noticed in some of the disciples of Jesus?
What was their custom?
What did they ask Jesus?
What answer did Jesus make them?

What address did he make to the people upon this subject?

How did he afterwards expound this to his disciples?

24–30. What occurred in the borders of Tyre and Sidon?

31–37. Whither did he now return?

Relate the account of the healing of the deaf man.

What did they say of Jesus?

Was it a *physical* or *legal* uncleanness referred to by the Pharisees?

What was the *market?*

Can you explain the custom Jesus refers to in the eleventh verse?

CHAP. VIII, 1–10. What miracle did Jesus again perform, to feed the multitude?

11–21. What did the Pharisees seek of him?

What answer did he make?

What conversation did Jesus have with his disciples, as they departed for the other side?

22–26. Where did they come?

Narrate the cure of the blind man.

27–33. Into what towns did they go?

What conversation did they have together here?

What did he begin to teach them?

What rebuke did he give Peter?

34–38. What solemn counsels did he give his disciples?

What is meant by *sighed deeply in his spirit?*

Where was *Dalmanutha?*

Where *Bethsaida?*
What did he mean by *the leaven of the Pharisees?*
Why did the Saviour speak so severely to Peter?
What is meant by "whosoever will save his life, shall lose it," &c.?
What is it to be *ashamed* of Jesus, and his words? Give examples.

CHAP. IX, 1–13. What did Jesus say to the disciples?
What happened after six days?
Describe what followed.
What did Jesus enjoin upon them, as they came down?
What did they ask him about Elias?
What did he answer?

14–29. How were the disciples engaged when he reached them?
What miracle did he then perform?
What did the disciples ask, when they came into the house?
What did he answer?

30–40. Where did they then go?
What did he teach his disciples?
When he came to Capernaum, what did he ask them?
Why did they not answer?
How did he teach them humility?
What did John say they had seen and done?
What did Jesus say?

41–50. What other practical counsels did he give them?
Is it better to suffer pain or death, than to commit sin?

Who, probably, was the person the disciples saw casting out devils?
What is meant by "their worm dieth not?"
What by "every one shall be salted with fire?"
What by "have salt in yourselves?"

CHAP. X, 1–16. Where did he go from thence?
What question did the Pharisees ask him?
What was his answer?
Whom did they bring to him?
What did the disciples do?
What did Jesus say and do?

17–31. What question did one ask him?
What answer did Jesus make him?
What did the man say?
What further did Jesus say to him?
How was he affected by this?
What remark did Jesus make?
What did Peter say?
What answer did Jesus make?

32–45. What did he begin to tell them, on his way to Jerusalem?
What did James and John request?
What did Jesus ask them?
When they assented, what did he say?
How did he quiet the displeasure of the ten?

46–52. What place did they reach?
What miracle did he perform near Jericho?
What is meant by "of such is the kingdom of God?"
What by "take up the cross?"
Why were the disciples *amazed* and *afraid*, as recorded in the thirty-second verse?
What is meant by "casting away his garment," in the fiftieth verse?

CHAP. XI, 1–11. What did Jesus do when he came to Bethphage?
What did the disciples do?
How did Jesus approach and enter Jerusalem?

12–18. Relate what happened to a fig-tree.
What did Jesus do in the temple?
What did he teach?
What did the scribes and priests do?

19–26. What conversation passed between Jesus and his disciples about the fig-tree?
What further directions did he give in reference to prayer?

27–33. What question did the chief priests and scribes ask Jesus in the temple?
What question did he propose, in return?
What was the result of the matter?

Why did Jesus enter Jerusalem in this way?
Why did Jesus curse the fig-tree?
What is it to "have faith in God?"
What connection was there between "the baptism of John" and the authority of Jesus?

CHAP. XII, 1–12. Relate the parable of the vineyard.
What Scripture did Jesus quote?
How were they affected by his address?

13–27. Who came to catch him in his words?
What did they say to Jesus?
How did he answer them?
What case did the Sadducees put to him?
How did Jesus answer them?

28–34. What question did a scribe propose to him?
What answer did he make?
What return did the scribe make?
What did Jesus say to him?

35–40. What did he say in reference to David?
Against what customs of the scribes did he warn them?

41–44. What did Jesus behold, as he sat over against the treasury?
What did a poor woman do?
What did Jesus say?
Whom did Jesus intend to represent by the parable of the vineyard?
What is meant by "thou art not far from the kingdom of God?"
What by "David himself *said by the Holy Ghost?*"
What was the *treasury?*
How much was *two mites?*
In what sense did the widow cast in "more than they all?"

CHAP. XIII, 1–4. To what did the disciples direct his attention?
What answer did Jesus give them?
What questions did four of the disciples ask him?

5–13. How did Jesus answer them?

14–27. When they saw "the abomination of desolation," what should they do?
What should be the character of those days?
What fearful prodigies should occur?

What is said of the coming of the Son of man?

28–37. What parable does he put forth in reference to the approach of these events?
What does he say of the day and hour?
With what exhortations does he close?

What was there worthy of notice in the stones of the temple?
Has the prophecy of Christ been fulfilled?
Did any of these signs precede the destruction of Jerusalem?
What other event is prefigured by the desolation of Jerusalem, and the punishment of its wicked inhabitants?
In what sense did the Son not know the day and the hour of these events?
What is it to *watch?*

CHAP. XIV, 1–11. What feast now came on?
What did the chief priests and scribes seek to do?
What delayed them?
What happened to Jesus in Simon's house?
What fault was found with the woman?
What answer did Jesus make?
What did Judas Iscariot do?

12–21. What question did his disciples ask him?
With what directions did he send two into the city?
What did they do in the evening?
As they sat eating, what did Jesus say?
How did they feel, and what did they say?
What answer did Jesus make?

22–31. How did he institute the sacrament of the Lord's supper?
Where did they go after supper?
What did Jesus then say to them?
What did Peter say?
What did Jesus answer?

32–42. Where did they then come?
Whom did Jesus take with him?
How was he affected?
Relate the circumstances attending his agony in this terrible hour.

43–52. Who now came?
How did Judas betray him?
What happened while they were in the garden?

53–65. Where did they lead Jesus?
What is said of Peter?
What happened in the council-chamber?
Of what did they pronounce him guilty?
To what did they condemn him?

66–72. What happened to Peter during this time?

Were the houses in Jerusalem free and open during the passover?
What was the *guest-chamber?*
What is the meaning of "this is my blood of the new testament?"
What of, *sore amazed?*
What of, *Abba?*
Who are meant by *the young men*, in verse fifty-first?
Under the eye of what apostle was this Gospel written?
Is the sin of Peter in the least palliated?
What does this show?

CHAP. XV, 1–14. What did they do with Jesus, in the morning?
What transpired in the presence of Pilate?
15–21. What did Pilate at length do?
What did the soldiers do to Jesus?
22–32. Relate the circumstances attending the crucifixion.
33–41. Can you give the particulars of his death?
42–47. Relate the circumstances of his burial.
What was the *Pretorium?*
Who were Alexander and Rufus?
When was the third hour?
What is meant by "it was the preparation," in the forty-second verse?
What is the meaning of "waited for the kingdom of God," in the forty-third verse?
Who was the last disciple at the grave?

CHAP. XVI, 1–8. What had the women brought?
What did they do early in the morning of the first day?
What did they ask each other?
What did they discover?
What did they see within the sepulchre?
What did the angel say to them?
What did they do?
9–13. To whom did Jesus first appear?
What did she do?
To whom besides did he appear?
14–18. To whom did he appear, as they sat at meat?
For what did he upbraid them?
What commission did he give them?

What signs should follow their preaching?

19, 20. What then happened?

What did the apostles do?

For what purpose were they bringing these spices?

Who was the young man they saw?

Why were the women commanded to tell Peter in particular?

What is meant by "these signs shall follow them that believe?"

Why do they not continue to be witnessed now?

What do you know of Mark, the writer of this Gospel?

LUKE.

CHAP. I, 1–4. What reason does Luke give for writing his Gospel?

5–25. What priest and his wife are mentioned as living in the days of Herod?

What is said of their character?

Relate what happened while he executed the priest's office.

What sign did the angel give him, to confirm his faith?

Where did they go, after his ministration was accomplished?

26–38. To whom did Gabriel appear?

What did he announce to her?

What did the angel say of this son?

39–56. Where did Mary go?

What did Elisabeth say when she saw her?

What song of praise did Mary then pour forth?

57–66. What name did the friends give to the son of Elisabeth?
What did his mother say?
How did his father signify his wishes?
What then happened to him?
What was the effect of these things?

67–80. What inspired song did Zacharias utter?
What is said of the child?
What information can you give of the author of this book?
What was the occasion of his writing this book? See B. S. Manual.
What does it contain, not found in the preceding Gospels? See B. S. Manual.
What is meant by *eye-witnesses?*
Who was Theophilus?
What is meant by *the course of Abia?*
What was incense?
What is the meaning of *Gabriel?*
In what town in the hill-country did Zacharias live?
What is meant by being "filled with the Holy Ghost?"
What is the meaning of *John?* See B. S. Manual.

CHAP. II, 1–7. What decree went out from Cesar Augustus?
Where did Joseph go?
What happened here?

8–20. Who were residing in the same country?
Who appeared to them?
What did the angel say?
Who were with the angel, and how were they engaged?

What did the shepherds do?

21–24. What name was given to the child?

For what purpose did they go to Jerusalem?

25–35. What pious man was then residing in Jerusalem?

What happened in the temple?

What did Simeon say to Mary?

36–40. What is said of Anna the prophetess?

Where did the parents of Jesus go from Jerusalem?

What is said of the child?

41–52. What happened when Jesus was twelve years old?

How were his parents affected by this?

What did his mother say to him?

What answer did Jesus give?

What is said of him in Nazareth?

Who was Cesar Augustus?

Who was Cyrenius?

What can you say about the Eastern emirs? See B. S. Manual.

What is meant by "this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel?"

What by "a sword shall pierce through thy own soul?"

Why did Jesus go up to Jerusalem when he was twelve years old?

CHAP. III, 1–14. At what period did John begin to preach?

What had been written concerning him in Esaias?

What did he say to the multitude?

What did he tell the people to do?

What did he say to the publicans?
What to the soldiers?

15–20. What did John say of himself, and of his successor?
What did Herod the tetrarch do to him?

21–23. What happened when Jesus was baptized?
How old was Jesus when he began to preach?

24–38. What is recorded in these verses?
How happened there to be two high priests at this time?
What is meant by "the word of God came to John?"
In what sense were the soldiers to "do violence to no man?"
Why did Jesus commence preaching when he was about thirty?
Can you state and reconcile the difference between the genealogy of St. Matthew and St. Luke?

CHAP. IV, 1–13. What happened to Jesus in the wilderness?

14–30. When did Jesus return?
What did he do then?
What happened in Nazareth?
What did they do to Jesus, at the close of his discourse?

31–44. Whither did he then go?
What did he do there?
What happened in the synagogue?
What miracle did he perform in Simon's house?
What occurred at sunset?
Where did he go the next morning?

What did he say to the people?

What is meant by the devil's departing from Christ *for a season?*

Who were invited to read and preach in the synagogues? See B. S. Manual.

How were ancient books made? See B. S. Manual?

In what position did they usually preach? See verse 20.

CHAP. V, 1–11. What did Jesus do, as the people pressed upon him by the Lake of Gennesaret?

After he had finished speaking, what did he say to Simon?

What answer did Simon make?

What was the result?

How was Peter affected?

What did Jesus say to Simon?

What did Simon and his partners then do?

12–26. What miracle did he perform upon a man with the leprosy?

Where did he go, and for what purpose?

Relate the circumstances of the cure of the man with a palsy.

What was the effect of this miracle?

27–39. Narrate the calling of Levi.

What happened at a feast he made?

What answer did Jesus give, when asked why his disciples did not fast often?

What is the signification of the cry of Peter, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord?"

What is meant by "thou shalt catch men?"

Who are meant by *them?*—the last word in the seventeenth verse.

Who only can forgive sins?
Had Jesus this power?

CHAP. VI, 1–11. What happened on the Sabbath?
What discussion arose out of it?
What cure did he effect on the Sabbath?
12–19. What did he do in those days?
What were the names of the apostles?
What happened as he stood in the plain?
20–26. What blessings and woes did he pronounce?
27–49. What further counsels did he give them?
Was this the sermon on the mount recorded by St. Matthew?
What is meant by the expression, "shall men give into your bosom?"

CHAP. VII, 1–10. Relate the circumstances of the healing of the centurion's servant.
11–18. Give an account of the raising of the widow's son.
Who heard of all these things?
19–35. What did John send to inquire of Jesus?
How did Jesus answer the question?
What did Jesus say of John, when the messengers had gone?
How were the people affected?
What is said of the Pharisees and lawyers?
What did Jesus say of the men of this generation?
36–50. What did a Pharisee desire of him?

What happened as they sat at meat?
What did the Pharisee think of this?
How did Jesus justify himself?
What did he then say to the woman?
Who are meant by *the elders of the Jews?*
Where was *Nain?*
What is the meaning of, "there was a dead man *carried out?*"
For what purpose did John make this inquiry of Jesus, when he had already baptized him, and knew him to be the Messiah?
In what respect is the "least in the kingdom of God greater than" John the Baptist?
What is meant by *the people justified God?*
What by "rejected the counsels of God against themselves?"
What is meant by the term *sinner*, in the thirty-seventh verse?
What was their posture at their meals, in those days?

CHAP. VIII, 1–3. What did Jesus do after this? Who accompanied him, and provided for his wants?

4–15. Give the parable of the sower, and its explanation.

16–21. What counsels does he give them? What did he say of his mother and his brethren?

22–40. What happened on the lake? What in the country of the Gadarenes? What did the people of the country do? What is further said of the man that was healed?

41–56. What ruler came to him, in behalf of his daughter?

What miracle did he perform as he went to the ruler's house?

State what happened at the ruler's house.

What is the meaning of *ministered*, in the third verse?

What lake is referred to in the twenty-second verse?

What is meant by "go out into the deep," in the thirty-first verse?

CHAP. IX, 1–6. What charge did Jesus give his twelve disciples?

7–9. What now troubled Herod?

10–17. How were the multitude miraculously fed?

18–27. What conversation passed between Jesus and his disciples while they were alone for prayer?

28–36. Give an account of the transfiguration.

37–42. What happened the next day, when they were come down from the hill?

43–56. How does Jesus check the ambition of his disciples?

Where did he now prepare to go?

What occurred among the Samaritans?

57–62. What answer did Jesus make to a man who proposed to follow him?

What to one who wished first to bury his father?

What to another who desired first to bid his friends farewell?

To what event does the prophecy in the twenty-seventh verse refer?

Why, think you, did Moses and Elias talk with Jesus about his *decease* at Jerusalem?

What is meant by "let these sayings sink down into your ears?"
Why were the disciples so unwilling to believe that Jesus was about to suffer and die?
Who were the Samaritans?
Why were they so inhospitable to Jesus and his disciples?
What is meant by "let the dead bury their dead?"
What is the meaning of, "No man, having put his hand to the plow," &c.?

CHAP. X, 1–24. Whom did the Lord now appoint?
Where did he send them?
What charge did he deliver to them?
What report did the seventy bring, when they returned?
What did Jesus say to them?
For what did he rejoice?
What did he say of his power and knowledge?
What did he say privately to his disciples?

25–37. What question did a lawyer ask him?
What did Jesus say?
What answer did he make?
What did the Saviour then say to him?
How did Jesus answer his question, "Who is my neighbor?"

38–42. Into whose house did he come?
What is said of the two sisters?
What did Jesus say to Martha?
What is meant by "*other* seventy?"
Why was this number chosen?
What is meant by "the *harvest* truly is great?"
Why should they "salute no man by the way?"

What is meant by "the Son of peace," in the sixth verse?
What are scorpions?
Where was Jericho?
Why was less to be expected of the Samaritan than of the priest and Levite?
What is the meaning of the expression, "Mary sat at Jesus' feet?"
What is the meaning of *cumbered?*

CHAP. XI, 1–13. How did our Lord teach his disciples to pray?
How did he illustrate God's willingness to answer prayer?

14–26. What was said of a miracle he wrought upon a possessed person?
What did Jesus say, knowing their thoughts?

27–36. What did a certain woman say?
What answer did Jesus make?
What address did Jesus make to the people, when they had collected together?

37–54. How did he attract the notice of a Pharisee?
What did the Lord say to him?
What woes did he pronounce upon the Pharisees?
What did a lawyer say?
What answer did Jesus make him?
What did the Pharisees attempt to do?

Are there any public inns in the East?
How do travelers find food and lodging?
What is meant by "the finger of God?"
Who was "the queen of the South?"
Who is meant by *Jonas?*
Who were the *lawyers?*

CHAP. XII, 1–12. Who continued to collect around him?

What counsels did he give them?

13–21. What did one of the company desire him to do?

What answer did he make him?

Against what did he bid them beware?

Relate the parable of the rich man.

22–30. How does the Saviour reprove worldly anxiety, and set forth the providence of God?

31–40. What practical exhortations does he give them?

41–53. How did the Saviour enforce the duty of watchfulness?

For what purpose had he come?

What would be the effect of his coming?

54–59. What does he say of their observation of the sky?

How should an adversary be treated?

What did the Saviour mean by his answer, in the fourteenth verse?

What is *covetousness*?

Are we to trust God for food and raiment, and do nothing to procure them?

What is meant by "let your loins be girded about?"

In what sense are we the Lord's *stewards?*

What is meant by "I have come to send fire on the earth?"

What by "I have a baptism to be baptized with?"

CHAP. XIII, 1–9. What had happened to the Galileans?

What did Jesus say of them?

What of those upon whom the tower of Siloam fell?

Relate the parable of the barren fig-tree.

10–17. What were the circumstances of the healing of the infirm woman?

What did the ruler of the synagogue say?

What answer did Jesus make?

What was the effect of this answer?

18–22. Relate the parable of the mustard-seed.

Where did he go?

23–30. How did he answer the question, "Are there few that be saved?"

31–35. What did the Pharisees say to him?

What answer did he make?

How did he express his grief in behalf of Jerusalem?

Where was the tower of Siloam?

To whom does the parable of the barren fig-tree refer?

Who is meant by *a daughter of Abraham?*

What is it to "strive to enter in at the strait gate?"

CHAP. XIV, 1–14. Where did he eat bread one Sabbath-day?

Who was there?

What question did Jesus ask?

What did Jesus do and say?

How did he teach them humility?

What did he say to the man who had invited him to his house?

15–24. What did one of the company say?

Relate the parable of the great supper.

25–35. What did he say to the multitude that followed him, as to the necessity of consideration and self-denial?

What is meant by *they watched him?*
Who now watch Christians?
What is meant by "sit not down in the highest room?"
What by if he "*hate* not his father," &c.

CHAP. XV, 1–10. What fault did the Pharisees and scribes find with Jesus?

Relate the parable of the lost sheep.
Of the lost piece of silver.

11–16. Of the prodigal son,—his sin and distress.

17–24. Give an account of his repentance and pardon.

25–32. Of the anger of the elder brother.

What answer did the father make?
Who were publicans?
Why did the Pharisees find fault with our Lord on this account?
What is the design of these parables?
How did the Jews regard the feeding of swine?
Why is a sinner *beside* himself?
Is meat killed in the East long before it is eaten?
Who were represented by the eldest son?

CHAP. XVI, 1–12. Relate the parable of the unjust steward.

How did our Lord enforce the parable?

13–18. What did he say in reference to singleness of purpose?

What as to the hypocrisy of the Pharisees?
What as to putting away a wife?

19–31. Relate the parable of the rich man and Lazarus.

What is said of Moses and the prophets?

For what did his lord commend this steward?

What is meant by *manner of unrighteousness?*

What is the meaning of the ninth verse?

What was the design of this parable?

What important truths are taught by the parable of the rich man and Lazarus?

What is signified by *Abraham's bosom?*

What is meant by "Moses and the prophets?"

CHAP. XVII, 1–10. What does the Saviour say of offenses?

What of a brother's trespass?

For what did the apostles pray?

What answer did Jesus make?

How does he teach them to be humble?

11–19. Through what countries did he pass?

Give an account of the healing of ten lepers.

What is said of one of them?

What did Jesus say?

20–37. What question did the Pharisees ask him?

What answer did he make?

Whom did he tell them to remember?

What further did he say, in answer to their question?

Why did they pray just then to have their faith increased?

What was a sycamine-tree?

Why did the lepers stand *afar off?*

What is the meaning of "unprofitable servants?"

Why is it mentioned that he was a Samaritan?

What is meant by *the kingdom of God*, in the twentieth verse?
What by "cometh not with *observation?*"
What by "the kingdom of God is *within you?*"
What did the Jews expect?
Why should they "remember Lot's wife?"
How did they grind their corn? See B. S. Manual.

CHAP. XVIII, 1–8. Relate the parable of the importunate widow.
How does our Lord enforce it?

9–14. For whom did he speak the next parable?
Relate the parable of the Pharisee and the publican.

15–17. What transpired when infants were brought to him?

18–23. What passed between our Lord and a certain ruler?

24–30. What did he say in reference to riches?
What of those who have left all?

31–34. What did he say of his approaching sufferings and death?

35–43. Relate the circumstances of the healing of the blind man.

Who are meant by the *elect*, in verse seventh?
What is the design of the two parables in this chapter?
What is the meaning of *justified*, in the fourteenth verse?
Why was it that ruler's duty to *sell all he had, and give to the poor?*

CHAP. XIX, 1–10. Relate the circumstances of the conversion of Zaccheus.

11–27. What was the parable of the nobleman?

28–40. What city was he now approaching? On what errand did he send two disciples? Describe his approach to the city.

41–48. What did he say when he beheld the city?

What did he do and say in the temple?

What did the chief priests and scribes seek to do?

What evidence of real conversion does Zaccheus give?

In what sense was he a *son of Abraham?*

What was the design of the parable of the *nobleman?*

Was the Saviour's prophecy against Jerusalem fulfilled?

CHAP. XX, 1–8. Where was Jesus teaching?

What answer did he make to the inquiry, by what authority he acted?

9–19. Relate the parable of the vineyard and the husbandmen.

What did he say to them directly?

What did the chief priests and scribes perceive?

20–26. For what purpose did they watch him?

How did they attempt to catch him in his speech?

27–38. What question did the Sadducees put to him, and how did he answer it?

39–47. What did he ask the scribes?
What did he say of the scribes?
Why were the priests and scribes afraid to lay hands upon Jesus?
What was the design of the parable of the vineyard and husbandmen?
Who is meant by *the governor*, in the twentieth verse?
Why did they desire to deliver Jesus to him?

CHAP. XXI, 1–4. What attracted the notice of our Lord at the treasury?
What did he say of the poor widow?
5–28. What did he prophesy in reference to the temple?
What signs did he say should precede this destruction?
29–33. What parable did he put forth?
How did he enforce it?
34–38. What did he enjoin upon them?
How did he pass his time in these days?
Can you give an account of the destruction of Jerusalem, and of the signs that preceded it?
How has this city been "trodden down of the Gentiles?"
To what event do the cautions in verses thirty-four to thirty-six refer?
Why did Jesus go out of Jerusalem at night?

CHAP. XXII, 1–6. What now drew near?
Relate the circumstances of Christ's betrayal.
7–20. What did he command Peter and John to do?
What did Jesus do and say when the hour was come?

21–23. What did he say of his coming death?
24–27. How did he admonish them to be humble?
28–30. What did he promise them?
31–34. What did he say to Simon?
35–38. What other admonitions did he give them?
39–46. Where did they then go?
What occurred there?
47–53. Relate what transpired when Judas met them.
54–62. Give an account of the fall of Peter.
63–71. What did they do to Jesus?
What occurred in the council?
What is meant by *the feast of unleavened bread?*
What by "the passover must be killed?"
What by "that he may *sift* you?"
What did the Lord mean when he commanded them to buy swords?
How was the betrayal by Judas peculiarly aggravated?
What is the meaning of "this is your hour," in the fifty-third verse?

CHAP. XXIII, 1–7. Describe what occurred in the trial before Pilate.
8–12. Give an account of the proceedings in Herod's palace.
13–25. What further transpired in the presence of Pilate?
26–31. What occurred as they proceeded to the scene of crucifixion?
32–38. Describe the crucifixion, and the attending circumstances.
39–43. What is said of the malefactors?

44–49. Describe the death of Christ.

50–56. Give an account of his burial.

Was the charge in the second verse true?

Why did they make this charge before Pilate?

What is meant by *Jewry?*

What Herod is referred to in the seventh verse?

What is meant by "done *unto* him," in the fifteenth verse?

What is the meaning of the thirty-first verse?

Where is paradise?

CHAP. XXIV, 1–12. Describe the visit of the women to the sepulchre.

What did Peter do?

13–27. Give an account of the interview between Jesus and two disciples, as they went to Emmaus.

28–35. How does he discover himself to them?

What did the two disciples then do?

36–49. While they were relating these things, what occurred?

Describe the interview.

50–53. What did he command them to do?

Describe his ascension.

What did the apostles do?

Who are meant by *the two men*, in the fourth verse?

Was there more than one party of women that visited the sepulchre?

Where was Emmaus?

What is meant by "their eyes were holden," in the sixteenth verse?

What by "we trusted that it had been He which should have redeemed Israel?"

Did Jesus intend to deceive them when "he made as though he would have gone further?"

What is meant by "their eyes were opened," in the thirty-first verse?
What is meant by "the law, the prophets, and the psalms?"
What by "he opened their understanding?"
What is meant by "they were *continually* in the temple?"

ST. JOHN.

CHAP. I, 1–5. How does John assert the divinity of Christ?

6–14. Of what had John borne witness? What does he say further of Christ?

15–18. What was John's testimony? What is said of his fullness, grace, and knowledge of God?

19–36. What other testimonies did John give of Christ?

37–42. What is said of two of John's disciples?

43–51. Relate the circumstances of the calling of Philip and Nathanael.

What can you state about the author of this book, and of the occasion of its being written? See B. S. Manual.
How is it distinguished from the other Gospels? See B. S. Manual.
What is meant by "in the beginning?"
Who is meant by *the Word?*
What by "in him was life?"
What by "he came unto his own?"
What by "the Word was made flesh?"

What is referred to in the expression, "We beheld his glory?"
What o'clock was *the tenth hour?*
Who is the other disciple not named in the fortieth verse?

CHAP. II, 1–11. Relate the miracle that occurred in Cana of Galilee.
12–22. Where did he then go?
Why did he go to Jerusalem?
What occurred in the temple?
What sign did he give the Jews?
What notice was taken of this?
23–25. What was the effect of his miracles?
What is said of Jesus?
The *third day* after what event did the miracle occur?
Where was Cana?
What was the character of the Eastern wine?
Was there any disrespect in our Lord's address to his mother?
How much did a firkin contain?
Is it implied that they drank to excess at this wedding?
How did Jesus know "what was in man?"

CHAP. III, 1–8. Relate the conversation between our Lord and Nicodemus.
9–13. How does Jesus explain the new birth?
14–17. How is this change to be accomplished?
18–21. What are the consequences of unbelief?
22–36. Where did Jesus and his disciples come?
Where was John baptizing?

What did John's disciples say to him?
What answer did he make?

Why did Nicodemus come by night?
What is it to be *born again?*
What is it to believe in the Son of God?
Did Jesus himself baptize?
What is meant by "he that believeth not the Son, *shall not see life?*"

CHAP. IV, 1–26. Where did he now go?
To what city did he come?
Where did he sit down?
Relate the circumstances of his interview with the Samaritan woman.

27–42. What did the awakened woman do?
What did Jesus say to his disciples, while she was gone?
What finally was the result of this conversation with the woman?

43–54. What occurred again in Cana of Galilee?

Where was Sychar, and what can you tell about it?
What o'clock was the sixth hour?
How did Jesus travel?
How did the Jews regard the Samaritans?
How happened Mount Gerizim to have become sacred to the Samaritans?
How many miles from Cana to Capernaum?

CHAP. V, 1–9. What noted pool was there in Jerusalem?
What is said of it?
What sick man is referred to?
What miracle did Jesus perform upon him?

10–23. What did the Jews say to the healed man, and what answer did he make?
What did Jesus say to him?
How did he defend himself before the Jews?

24–47. What further addresses does he deliver to them?

What is the meaning of *Bethesda?*
What are meant by *porches?*
What is meant by an *angel's troubling the water?*
In what sense did Moses accuse or condemn the Jews for their conduct to Christ?

CHAP. VI, 1–14. Where did Jesus go?
By whom was he followed?
What miracle did he perform for them?

15–21. What happened upon the sea?

22–40. Whither did the people follow him?
What discourse did he then deliver to them?

41, 42. What did the people say?

43–60. How did he explain this, and continue his address?

61–65. What did he say to his disciples?

66–71. What was the effect of this discourse?
What did Jesus say to the twelve?
What answer did Peter make?
What did Jesus say, and to whom did he refer?

Where was Tiberias?
Why did they wish to make Jesus a king?
What is meant by the "meat which endureth unto everlasting life?"

What by "except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man," &c.?
What by "one of you is a devil?"

CHAP. VII, 1–13. Where did Jesus remain, and for what reason?
What did his brethren say to him?
What answer did Jesus make?
What did he do after they had gone up?
What was said about him among the Jews?
14–24. What discourse did he deliver in the temple, in the midst of the feast?
25–27. What did some of the Jews say?
28, 29. What did Jesus answer?
30, 31. What then occurred?
32–36. What did Jesus say when the Pharisees and priests sent officers to take him?
37–39. What did he say on the last day of the feast?
40–44. What discussion took place concerning him?
45–53. What was the report of the officers to the chief priests and Pharisees?
What conversation concerning him then occurred?
What is meant by "walked in Galilee?"
What was the feast of tabernacles?
Who are meant by *his brethren*, in the third verse?
In what sense did they not believe in him?
What is meant by *letters*, in the fifteenth verse?
Who are meant by "the dispersed among the Gentiles?"
What religious ceremony was performed on the last day of the feast?
What is meant by "the Holy Spirit was not yet given," in the thirty-ninth verse?

What is the meaning of the question asked Nicodemus, "Art thou also of Galilee?"

CHAP. VIII, 1–11. Whom did the scribes bring before him in the morning?

How did Jesus treat the case?

12–29. What discourse did Jesus hold with the Pharisees?

30–47. What did he say to those that believed on him?

48–56. What did the Jews say to him?

How did he answer them?

57. What did they say of his age?

58. How did he answer them?

59. What then happened?

What was the object of the Jews in presenting the case of the guilty woman to him?

Did Jesus justify her in her sin?

Why did they call Jesus a Samaritan?

In what sense was Jesus *before* Abraham?

CHAP. IX, 1–7. Relate the circumstances of his healing the blind man.

8–17. What conversation took place between the man that was healed and the neighbors?

What discussion did he have with the Pharisees?

18–23. What confirmation of the miracle did the parents give?

24–34. How did they then question the blind man, and what did they do to him?

35–38. What did Jesus say to him, when he found he was cast out?

39–41. What did he then say to some of the Pharisees?

What did the Jews believe was the cause of all great outward calamities, as blindness, &c.?
What is meant by being put out of the synagogue?
Why do they say of the blind man, that he was "born in sin?"

CHAP. X, 1–6. Relate the parable of the good shepherd.

7–18. How does Jesus explain and enforce it?

19–21. What were the views of the Jews in reference to Jesus?

22–38. What discourse did he deliver in Solomon's porch, at the feast of dedication?

39–42. What did the Jews seek to do?
Where did Jesus go?

What can you tell about Eastern sheep, illustrating the parable of the good shepherd? See B. S. Manual.
To whom did Jesus refer, when he said that he had sheep "which are not of this fold?"
What event did the feast of dedication commemorate?
Where was Solomon's porch?

CHAP. XI, 1–6. Who was sick?
What message did the sisters send to him?
What did Jesus do?

7–16. What did he say to his disciples?
What did they say to him?
What answer did he make them?
What did Thomas say?

17–32. Describe the meeting of Jesus with the sisters.

33–38. How was Jesus affected?
What did the Jews say of him?

39–44. Relate the circumstances of his raising Lazarus.

45, 46. How were the Jews affected by this miracle?

47–53. What consultation did the chief priests and Pharisees hold together?

54. What did Jesus do?

55–57. What was the subject of inquiry as the time for the passover drew near?

Can you think of any reason why the raising of Lazarus is not mentioned by the other evangelists?

What distance was fifteen furlongs?

Do you think Caiaphas fully understood the prophecy he delivered?

Why did Jesus avoid the chief priests and Pharisees, if they had no power to take his life until his time was come?

CHAP. XII, 1–8. Where did Jesus come, six days before the passover?
What happened at the table?
What did Judas Iscariot say?
What answer did Jesus make?

9–11. Who were there at this time, and what had brought them?
Why did the priests seek the life of Lazarus?

12–19. Describe the Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem.

20–22. What request did certain Greeks make?

23–27. What did Jesus say when he heard of this?

28, 29. What solemn event now occurred?

30–36. How did he continue his address?

37–41. What was the effect of his teachings and miracles?

42, 43. What kept back many from confessing him?

44–50. What did Jesus say?

Who made the supper in Bethany? Matt. xxvi, 6.

What should you judge was the character of Judas, from the complaint he makes against Mary?

What is meant by he "had the bag?"

Who are meant by "certain *Greeks?*"

In what sense does Jesus "draw *all men* unto him?"

CHAP. XIII, 1–17. What is said of the Saviour's affection for his own?

How did he teach them humility?

18–26. How did he foretell his betrayal?

27–30. What is said of Judas?

31–35. What did Jesus say to them after Judas had gone out?

36–38. How was Peter's fall foretold?

Who are meant by *his own?*

Was the washing of feet an act of hospitality in the East?

What is meant by "he laid aside his garments," in the fourth verse?

Who is meant by the disciple "whom Jesus loved?"

What is meant by "Satan entered into him?"

CHAP. XIV, 1–7. How does the Saviour comfort his disciples, in view of his departure?

8–14. How does he declare unto them the Father?

15–25. How does he counsel obedience to his commandments?

26. What does he say of the Comforter?

27–31. How does he affectionately take his leave of them?

To what may reference be had in the expression, "In my Father's house are many mansions?"

What *greater works* did the apostles do than Christ had done?

Who is meant by the Comforter?

Who is meant by "the prince of this world?"

CHAP. XV, 1–8. How does Christ liken himself and his disciples to a vine and its branches?

9–17. How does he set forth his love to his disciples?

18–27. How does he foretell the persecutions they will be called to suffer?

Whom does he promise to send them?

What vine was there in the temple that might have occasioned this allusion of our Saviour?

What is meant by "he purgeth it?"

How do we *abide in* Christ?

What is it to bear *much fruit?*

How does the Comforter now testify of Christ?

CHAP. XVI, 1–6. What further does he say of their persecutions?

7–14. How does he set forth the office of the Holy Spirit?

15–27. What does he say of his departure, and the blessings that it would secure to his disciples?

28–33. What discoveries does Jesus make of himself to them?

Were these sufferings, as foretold by Christ, experienced by the early disciples?

Can you recollect any persecutor in particular who thought he was "doing God service" in persecuting Christians?

To what period did the *little while* that they should not see him refer?

What day is referred to in the twenty-sixth verse?

CHAP. XVII, 1–5. What affecting and sublime prayer does Jesus now offer for himself?

6–19. How does he pray for his disciples?

20–26. How for all who may hereafter become his disciples?

What is meant by "the hour is come?"

Who is meant by "the son of perdition?"

What proof is there in this chapter of the pre-existence of Christ?

CHAP. XVIII, 1–12. Where did Jesus go after this discourse?

How did Judas know where to find him?

Relate the account of the arrest of Jesus by Judas and his followers.

13, 14. Where did they lead Jesus?

15–18. What is said of Peter?

19–24. What occurred in the presence of the high priest?

25–27. Give an account of Peter's fall.

28–40. What took place in the hall of judgment, before Pilate?

Are there any material differences in the several accounts of these events by the different evangelists?

Why are they not exactly alike?

What *garden* did he enter?

For what purpose had Jesus resorted there?

Was he arrested in the day-time, or at night?

Why did they seek him by night?

Who, probably, was the *other* disciple, referred to in the fifteenth verse?

In what season was the passover?

Why did Pilate allow an innocent man to be crucified?

CHAP. XIX, 1–16. What did the soldiers do to Jesus?

How did Pilate present him to the Jews?

What did the chief priests and officers say?

What did Pilate then say?

What said the Jews?

What then occurred in the judgment-hall?

17–24. Give an account of his crucifixion.

25–27. What touching scene occurred as he hung upon the cross?

28–30. Describe his death.

31–37. What occurred after his death?

38–42. Describe his burial.

What law did the Jews refer to, in the seventh verse?

Why did this fill Pilate with more fear?

What is meant by "the preparation of the passover?"

Was it crucifixion or agony of heart that caused Jesus to die, or did he voluntarily yield up his life?

CHAP. XX, 1–10. Who first visited the sepulchre?

To whom did she bring information that the stone was rolled away?

What did these disciples do, and what did they discover?

11–18. Describe the interview of Mary Magdalene with Jesus.

19–23. Relate his appearance to the disciples that evening.

24–29. What did the absent Thomas say?

How was his unbelief removed?

30, 31. What does John say about the signs that Jesus did in the presence of the disciples?

Who went with Peter to the grave?

Why did not Mary recognize Jesus at first?

Why did Jesus forbid her touching him?

CHAP. XXI, 1–14. Where did Jesus again show himself to his disciples?

Who were there?

Relate what happened at this time.

15–19. What discourse did he hold with Simon Peter?

20–24. What is said in reference to the disciple whom Jesus loved?

How does this book close?

Had Jesus promised to meet them in Galilee? Matt. xxviii, 10.

Why had these disciples come back to Galilee?

Had they, at this time, an understanding of what their future course would be?

What is meant by *more than these*, in the fifteenth verse?

Who are the *lambs*, and who the *sheep?*
What was the end of Peter?
What is meant by "*the world itself* could not contain the books?" &c.

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

CHAP. I, 1–11. How far had the former treatise brought down the history of Jesus Christ?
How long did Jesus remain with his disciples after his resurrection?
What directions did he give them?
Relate the circumstances of his ascension.

12–14. What did the apostles do immediately after the ascension?

15–22. What address did Peter deliver to the apostles?

23–26. What course did they take in the choice of an apostle?
Who was the author of this book?
What other book had he written?
What is the meaning of *passion*, in the third verse?
What kind of a kingdom did the apostles expect, to the last, that Jesus would set up?
Who are meant by the *two men*, in the tenth verse?
What was a "Sabbath-day's journey?"
Is Mary, the mother of Jesus, again mentioned in Scripture?
Were one hundred and twenty *all* the disciples of Jesus at this time?
What is meant by the expression, "that he might go to his own place?"
What were *lots?*

CHAP. II, 1–13. Describe the descent of the Holy Spirit.

14–36. How were the people affected by it, and what did they say?

How did Peter defend and explain the miracle?

37–41. What was the effect of his sermon?

42–47. How were the piety and affection of the disciples shown?

What was "the day of Pentecost?"

How long was this after the ascension of Jesus?

Of what was the rushing wind an emblem?

What are "cloven tongues?"

Were these persons from different countries Jews or Gentiles?

What are meant by *last days*, in the seventeenth verse?

What is meant by "had all things common?"

What by "breaking bread from house to house?"

Why did the gift of tongues eventually cease in the Church?

CHAP. III, 1–11. Relate the circumstances of the healing of the lame man.

12–26. Give the substance of Peter's address upon this occasion.

What o'clock was the ninth hour?

What can you tell about the "beautiful gate?"

Why was the sick man laid there in particular?

Is ignorance always an excuse for sin?

What are meant by "the times of refreshing?"

CHAP. IV, 1–4. What was done to Peter and John?

How many believed the Word?

5–14. Who came together on the morrow?

What defense of himself did Peter make?

15–22. What conference did the council have together?

What command did they lay upon Peter and John?

What answer did the apostles make?

What then happened?

23–31. What did the company of believers do and say, when the apostles returned?

32–37. What is said of their charity, at this time?

Who was the captain of the temple?

What is meant by *unlearned and ignorant*, in the thirteenth verse?

Did the fact that God knew and designed the death of Christ lessen the sin of the Jews in his crucifixion?

Who were the Levites?

Was it by the command of the apostles, or voluntarily, that the early disciples shared their goods with each other?

Is it probable that they held their property in common, or that they considered themselves as stewards of it, and gave as they saw any brother might be in need?

CHAP. V, 1–11. Relate the circumstances of the sin and death of Ananias and Sapphira.

What was the effect of this occurrence?

12–16. What is said of the miracles wrought by the apostles?

17, 18. What did the chief priests and Sadducees do to the apostles?

19–24. Relate the circumstances of their release.

25–28. What did the priests and the captain of the temple do and say?
29–32. What defense did Peter make?
33. What was the effect of his address?
34–40. What was the advice of Gamaliel?
41, 42. What did the apostles then do?
In what did the sin of Ananias consist?
Why was it visited with so heavy a punishment?
Why did they bury them so quickly?
What is meant by signs and wonders being wrought *by the hands* of the apostles?
Who were the Sadducees?
Can you think of a reason why they should especially persecute the apostles?
Whose teacher was Gamaliel?
What does the argument of Gamaliel prove, as to the divine origin of Christianity, now that it has existed so long?

CHAP. VI, 1–7. What was the occasion of the appointment of deacons?
Who were chosen?
8–10. What is said of Stephen?
11–14. What course did these persons take?
15. What was the appearance of Stephen in the council?
Who are meant by the Hebrews and Grecians?
What is meant by "serve tables?"
Who were the Libertines?
Who the Cyrenians and Alexandrians?
Where was Cilicia?
What apostle was born there? Chap. xxii, 3.
What is the meaning of *suborned?*
What is implied in the expression, "Saw his face as it had been the face of an angel?"

CHAP. VII, 1–50. Give the substance of Stephen's defense.

51–53. What charge does he bring against them?

54. How were they affected by his address?

55, 56. What did Stephen do and say?

57–60. Describe his death.

Why did Stephen give this long historical sketch?

How is the fourteenth verse reconciled with Gen. xlvi, 27?

Who were Moloch and Remphan?

Who is meant by *Jesus*, in the forty-fifth verse?

What is meant by "the disposition of angels," in the fifty-third verse?

Why did they *stone* Stephen?

What is meant by "they laid down their *clothes?*"

Of what was his final prayer significant?

CHAP. VIII, 1–4. What is said of Saul, and the persecution the Church experienced?

5–8. With what success did Philip meet in Samaria?

9–13. What is said of Simon the sorcerer?

14–17. Who were sent down to Samaria?

What spiritual gift did they confer?

18–24. How was the hypocrisy of Simon exposed?

25. What did the apostles do?

26–40. Whither was Philip sent?

Whom did he meet?

How was he engaged?

Describe the interview of Philip with him.

What was the result of Philip's preaching to him?

Where did Philip then go?

Did the persecution that the Church suffered accomplish the object its enemies intended?

Who was Philip? Chap. vi, 5.

What gifts of the Holy Spirit did the apostles confer?
How did Simon accomplish the wonders he performed?
Where was Gaza?
Where Ethiopia?

CHAP. IX, 1, 2. What is again said of Saul?
3–9. Relate the circumstances of his conversion.
10–18. What message did the Lord give to Ananias?
What did Ananias do, and what occurred?
19–25. What did Saul do when he recovered?
What was the effect of his preaching?
What did the Jews seek to do?
How did he escape?
26–30. How did the disciples of Jerusalem feel towards Paul?
How did Barnabas introduce him?
What did Paul do in Jerusalem?
Where did the brethren send him, and for what reason?
31. What was the state of the churches at this time?
32–35. Where did Peter go?
Whom did he meet at Lydda?
What miracle did he perform?
What was the effect of it?
36–43. What woman of Joppa is spoken of?
What is said of her?
At her death, for whom did they send?
Describe the visit and miracle of Peter.
What was the effect of it?

Where did Simon dwell in Joppa?
What is implied in Saul's "breathing out threatenings and slaughter?"
Where was Damascus?
Did Saul preach chiefly among the Gentiles?
Did he go immediately from Damascus to Jerusalem? Gal. i, 18–22.
Where were Lydda and Saron?
Where was Joppa?
Why is the business mentioned of the man with whom Simon tarried?

CHAP. X, 1–8. What is said of the character of Cornelius?
What vision did he see?
What commands did he receive?
What did Cornelius do?
9–16. While the men were approaching Joppa, what vision did Peter receive?
17–24. Who were now announced?
What did the Spirit say to Peter?
What did Peter do?
25–33. Give an account of Peter's meeting with Cornelius.
34–43. Give an outline of Peter's discourse.
44–48. What effects immediately followed?
What did Peter say and do?
What was the Italian band?
Are those that truly fear God always generous to the poor and suffering?
Was it customary to retire to the house-top for prayer?
What is a *trance?*
What was the object of the vision Peter saw?
How were all Gentiles esteemed by the Jews?
Who are meant by "they of the circumcision," in the forty-fifth verse?

CHAP. XI, 1–18. What did the apostles and brethren in Judea hear?

Of what did they of the circumcision accuse Peter?

What defense did Peter offer?

How were the disciples affected?

19–24. Whither had the persecution scattered the disciples?

What was the effect of their preaching in Antioch?

Who was sent out as a laborer into this field?

What is said of his character?

25, 26. Whose assistance did Barnabas obtain?

What name did the disciples receive here?

27–30. What was foretold at this time, and when was the prophecy fulfilled?

To whom did the Antiochan disciples send relief?

Where was Phenice?

Where Antioch?

By what names had the disciples been before known?

What is meant by "throughout *all the world*," in the twenty-eighth verse?

CHAP. XII, 1–11. Which of the apostles did Herod kill?

Whom did he afterwards apprehend?

How did he guard him?

What was done by the Church in his behalf?

Describe his miraculous release.

12–17. Where did Peter go, and how were they affected?

18, 19. What did Herod do when he found Peter had escaped?

20–23. Describe the death of Herod.

How did the word of God prosper?

What is said of Barnabas and Saul?

What Herod killed James?

When was Easter, and whence did the name originate?

Of how many did a quaternion consist?

Who was the John Mark mentioned in the twelfth verse?

What did they mean by saying, "It is his angel?"

Does Josephus confirm the narrative of Luke, as to the death of Herod?

CHAP. XIII, 1–3. What prophets and teachers were connected with the Church at Antioch?

What did the Holy Ghost say to them?

What did they do?

4, 5. Where did Barnabas and Saul go, and what did they do?

6–11. Relate the history of Elymas the sorcerer.

12. How was the deputy affected by this?

13, 14. Where did they now go?

15–41. Give the substance of Paul's address in the synagogue at Antioch.

42, 43. What did the Gentiles request?

What took place after the congregation had separated?

44–49. Who came to hear them, on the next Sabbath?

How were the Jews affected?
What did Paul and Barnabas say to them?
What effect had their preaching upon the Gentiles?

50–52. What did the Jews do?
What course did the apostles take?
In what manner did the Holy Ghost *say* to them, "separate," &c.?
Where was Seleucia?
Where Cyprus?
Where Salamis?
Where Paphos?
What do you know of these places?
What, probably, occasioned the change in Saul's name?
Can you think of any reason why they went first to Cyprus?
Where were Pamphylia and Perga?
Why did John leave them? Acts xv, 38.
Where was Pisidia?
What is meant by "as many as were *ordained* to eternal life?"
Why did they shake the dust from their feet?
Where was Iconium?

CHAP. XIV, 1–7. What success attended them in Iconium?
What did the unbelieving Jews do?
What attended their preaching?
What induced them to leave?
Where did they go?

8–10. Give an account of the cure of the cripple at Lystra.

11–13. What did the people say and do at the sight of this miracle?

14–18. What did Paul and Barnabas say?

19, 20. Who originated a persecution against Paul?

What salvation from death, by stoning, did he experience?

21–38. Where did they then journey?

What did they do?

Whither did they return?

What report did they make to the Church?

Where was Lycaonia?

Why did the inhabitants of Iconium esteem them to be gods?

Was the healing of Paul miraculous?

Where were Perga and Attalia?

What was the first foreign mission?

CHAP. XV, 1–6. What did certain men from Judea teach in Antioch?

How did the Church determine to settle the question?

When Paul and Barnabas came to Jerusalem, what did they do?

What charge was made against them?

7–21. What opinion did Peter offer in the council?

What did Paul do?

What did James declare to be the decision of the matter?

22–29. Whom did the apostles and elders send?

What was the substance of the letter they wrote?

30–35. How did the brethren fulfill their mission?

How did Paul and Barnabas employ themselves?

36–41. What did Barnabas propose to Paul?
What difference of opinion divided them?
Where did each go?
What was the origin of these Judaizing difficulties?
Where was Phenice?
Why did the apostles send down other brethren with Paul and Barnabas?
Why did they guard them against meats offered to idols,—strangled food and blood?
Were Paul and Mark afterwards reconciled? Col. iv, 10.
Was the unfortunate contention of these good men overruled to the wider extension of the work of God?

CHAP. XVI, 1–5. Where did Timothy reside, and what is said of him?
Why did Paul circumcise him?
What did they then do?

6–13. Where were they forbidden to go?
Whither was Paul invited, in a vision?
Whither did he therefore go?
Where did they go on the Sabbath?

14, 15. What is said of Lydia?

16–18. Relate the healing of the damsel possessed with a spirit of divination.

19–24. What did her masters do?
What was done with the apostles?

25–34. Relate what happened during that night.

35–40. What word came to the jailer, in the morning?
What did Paul say?

How were the magistrates affected by this, and what did they do?
Where did the apostles go from the prison?
Why would the circumcision of Timothy render him more successful in the mission upon which Paul took him?
Did Paul act inconsistently with his previous acts in this?
Where were Phrygia and Galatia?
What is here meant by *Asia?*
Where was Troas?
Where Macedonia?
Where Philippi?
What is meant by the expression, "where prayer was wont to be made?"
What by a "spirit of divination?"
How did she know what she asserted of the apostles?
What were stocks?
How could they sing and rejoice under these circumstances?
Why did the magistrates fear when they heard that they were Romans?
How was Paul a Roman?

CHAP. XVII, 1–9. Whither did Paul go, and what did he do in Thessalonica?
What was the result?
What did the unbelieving Jews do?
10–15. Where did Paul and Silas go?
What is said of the Bereans?
Who followed the apostles hither?
Where did Paul go?
16–31. What did he do in Athens?
Who encountered him?
Where did they bring him?
What noble address did Paul deliver there?

32–34. What was the effect of his discourse?
Who believed?
Where were Amphipolis, Apollonia, and Thessalonica?
What is meant by "taking *security* of Jason?"
Where is Berea?
Where Athens?
Who were the Epicureans and Stoics?
For what purpose was Mars-hill used?
For whom was this altar to the unknown God probably intended?
Who were the Areopagites?

CHAP. XVIII, 1–11. Where did Paul go from Athens?
With whom did he reside?
How did he support himself?
What did he do on the Sabbath?
Why did he cease laboring among the Jews?
Who believed on the Lord?
What vision did Paul receive?
How long did he labor there?

12–17. What transpired before the tribunal of Gallio?

18–23. Where did he sail from Corinth?
What occurred in Ephesus?
Where did he then journey?

24–28. What is said of Apollos?
Where is Corinth?
Why was the trade of Paul a good one in those days?
What was signified by Paul's shaking his raiment?
Where was Achaia?
Where Cenchrea?
Where Ephesus?

Where Alexandria?
What is meant by his "knowing only John's baptism?"

CHAP. XIX, 1–12. What did Paul say to the disciples at Ephesus?
What answer did they give?
What did Paul then do?
How did Paul spend the time, for two years, in Ephesus?
What miracles did he perform?
13–20. What is said of the exorcists,—of Sceva and his sons in particular?
21–41. Where was Paul purposed in spirit to go?
What disturbance occurred in Ephesus?
What is meant by the *upper coasts?*
By whom had these pious persons in Ephesus probably been taught?
Who were *exorcists?*
What is meant by *curious arts?*
What would be the present value of fifty thousand pieces of silver?
What were these silver shrines?
Who are meant by the "chief of Asia?"
Who was Diana?
What was probably the image that they said fell down from Jupiter?

CHAP. XX, 1–12. Where did Paul go from Ephesus?
Where did he abide three months?
Who were his companions in his next journey?
Where did they abide seven days?
Give an account of the death and raising of Eutychus.

13–31. Describe Paul's voyage to Miletus.
Whither did he then send, and for whom?
What address did he deliver to them?
32–36. How did he take leave of them?
37, 38. How were they affected?
Why did they abide just *seven* days in Troas?
Who are meant by *we*, in the sixth verse?
Why was the *upper chamber* used for a meeting?
Was Eutychus *dead*, or only insensible?
What is meant by "bound in the spirit?"
What by "grievous wolves?"

CHAP. XXI, 1–16. Describe Paul's voyage to Cesarea.
With whom did they put up here?
What prophecy did Agabus put forth?
How were Paul's companions affected?
What answer did he make?
Who went up to Jerusalem with them?
17–26. What did Paul do when he reached the city?
What did the apostles say, and what did they request him to do?
What did Paul therefore do?
27–40. What happened when the seven days were nearly completed?
What counsel did the chief captain take?
What did Paul say to him, as he was led into the castle?
What inquiry did the captain make?
What was Paul's answer?
What did Paul then do?
Where were Coos and Rhodes?
Where was Ptolemais?
Where Cesarea?

Who was this Philip the evangelist?
What was the object of the request that James and the Elders made of Paul?
What is meant by the expression, "have a vow on them?"
What by "be at charges with them?"
Why did they shut the doors of the temple, when they had drawn Paul out?
What castle is referred to in the thirty-fourth verse, and where was it?
Who was the Egyptian referred to in the thirty-eighth verse?

CHAP. XXII, 1–16. Give Paul's account of himself, and his conversion.

17–21. How had he been commissioned to preach to the Gentiles?

22, 23. What happened when he said this?

24–30. What did the chief captain command to be done with Paul?
What did Paul say?
What further conversation did they have together?
What was then done with Paul?
Why did his speaking in *Hebrew* secure their attention?
What did he mean by saying he had been brought up at the *feet of Gamaliel?*
What by "the law of the fathers?"
How do you reconcile the ninth verse with chapter ix, 7?
Does baptism *wash away* sins?
What was it in Paul's speech that roused their anger?
What is meant by "examined by scourging?"
What did Paul mean by his being *free-born?*

CHAP. XXIII, 1–10. How did Paul commence his defense?

What occurred between him and the high priest?

How did Paul excite a division in his favor?

What then occurred?

11. What vision appeared to Paul that night?

12–15. What conspiracy was made against Paul?

16–22. How was the plot discovered?

23–35. What course did the chief captain take?

What were the contents of the letter he sent?

What did the governor say and do, when he received the letter?

May we be conscientious, and yet be wrong?

What did Paul mean by the expression, "thou whited wall?"

Was Paul improperly angry at this time?

What is the force of his apology?

How did the assertion in reference to the resurrection make the Pharisees Paul's friends?

Do you suppose those "forty Jews and more" actually starved themselves to death, as they did not kill Paul?

Of what was Felix the governor?

CHAP. XXIV, 1–9. Who came down to Cesarea to accuse Paul?

What charge did Tertullus bring against him?

10–21. What defense did Paul make?

22, 23. What did Felix say, and what liberty did he allow Paul?

24–27. In whose presence did Paul have a second hearing?
How was Felix affected, and what did he say?
What is said of his covetousness?
Who succeeded him in office?
What is here meant by an *orator?*
Did Tertullus seem to have had much regard for the truth?
Why were the members of the Christian Church called *Nazarenes?*
What was the character of Felix?
What of Drusilla?
Why was Felix removed from office?

CHAP. XXV, 1–11. What did the high priest and chief of the Jews desire of Festus?
What answer did he make them?
What did they do?
What answer did Paul make?
What did Festus ask of him?
What answer did Paul give him?
12. What did Festus say?
13–21. Who came to visit Festus?
What did Festus tell him of Paul?
22–27. What request did Agrippa make?
What happened on the morrow?
What introductory speech did Festus make?
Who is meant by Cesar?
Why was Paul unwilling to be tried in Jerusalem?
What is the meaning of the expression, "I appeal unto Cesar?"
Was this the privilege of every Roman citizen?
Who was Agrippa?

Who was Bernice?

Who is meant by Augustus, in the twenty-first verse?

CHAP. XXVI, 1–23. Can you give the substance of Paul's defense before King Agrippa?

24. What did Festus say when he came to speak of Christ's sufferings and resurrection?

25–27. How did he still further defend himself?

28, 29. What answer did Agrippa make him?

What did Paul say?

30–32. What conference did Agrippa and Festus have concerning Paul?

To whom did Paul refer, when he says, I am judged "for the hope of the promise made of God unto our Father," ver. 6?

For what characteristic is this defense particularly noted?

Why did they not release him when they found him innocent?

Had Divine providence an intention in his going to Rome?

CHAP. XXVII, 1–8. Describe Paul's voyage to "The Fair Havens."

9–13. What advice did Paul give them here? What was determined upon?

14–26. Describe the tempest that fell upon them.

What exhortation and encouragement did Paul give them?

27–44. Relate the circumstances of their approach to land.

How did they reach the shore?

Where is Italy?

What is its capital?

Who are meant by *we* in the first verse?

What is the meaning of *courteously entreated?*

Where is Cyprus?

What is meant by, *under* Cyprus?

Why were they forced in those days to creep along by the shores, and not venture out into the sea?

What trade was there between Egypt and Italy? Ver. 38.

Where is Crete?

Where Phenice?

How did Paul know that the voyage would be dangerous?

What was the *Euroclydon?*

Where is Clauda?

What is meant by Adria?

CHAP. XXVIII, 1–6. Relate the miracle of the viper.

7–10. What other miracles did Paul perform?

How did the people show their gratitude?

11–13. Describe their voyage to Puteoli.

14–16. Give an account of their journey thence to Rome.

17–22. Whom did Paul call together?

What did he say to them?

What answer did they make him?

23–29. What did Paul do when they came to his lodgings?

What was the effect of his discourse?

What did Paul say as they separated?

30, 31. How long did he remain in Rome?
How was he engaged?
Where was Melita?
Why were they called *barbarous* people?
What is meant by, "Whose sign was Castor and Pollux?"
Where were Syracuse, Rhegium, and Puteoli?
How did the brethren know he was coming?
Where is Appii-Forum?
Is there a modern town bearing a similar name to "The Three Taverns?"
Why did he call the Jews together?
How was Paul supported at this time?
Can you give an account of his after history and death?

THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.

CHAP. I, 1–7. With what salutation and introduction does Paul commence his Epistle?

8–10. What thanks and supplication had he offered to God?

11–15. What does he say of his desires in their behalf?

16, 17. Why is he not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ?

18. Against what is the wrath of God revealed?

19–23. How had God revealed himself to the Gentile world?
How had they perverted this revelation?

24–28. What had been the consequence of this perversion?

29–32. Into what terrible sins had they fallen?

Who was the author of this Epistle?

From whence was it written, and what was its design? See B. S. Manual.

What is the meaning of the term *apostle?*

How was Christ the "seed of David?"

What is meant by, "according to the Spirit of holiness?"

Who are meant by *saints?*

What is meant by, "throughout the whole world?"

What is the meaning of *let*, in the thirteenth verse?

Who are meant by *barbarians*, in the fourteenth verse?

What does he mean by saying, he is a *debtor* to Greeks and barbarians?

What is meant by holding "the truth in unrighteousness?"

Are you acquainted with any facts that justify the assertion of the apostle in reference to the objects of idolatrous worship?

What do missionaries inform us in reference to the moral state of the heathen?

If they are spiritually blind, why are they to be blamed for their sin?

CHAP. II, 1–10. Why was the wicked Jew inexcusable?

What would be the character of the Divine awards?

11–16. By what standards would the Jew and Gentile be judged?

17–20. What was the boast of the Jew?

21–29. How does the apostle show the aggravated nature of their sin by the light and privileges they enjoyed?

Whom does the apostle seem to address in this chapter?

Did the Jews judge the Gentiles worthy of eternal death for their sins?

And yet were they guilty of many of the same crimes?

Did the Jews expect salvation even in their sins, if faithful to outward forms?

Will rich external privileges, if unimproved, save us?

What is meant by *sinning without law*, and *perishing without law?*

Are the heathen judged by the same standard that we are?

By what are they judged?

Even judged by this standard, according to the apostle, will the mass of them be lost?

Will the Gospel increase or decrease the probabilities of their eternal salvation?

Who are meant by "the uncircumcision?"

What is meant by "circumcision of the heart?"

CHAP. III, 1–4. What advantage was it to have been a Jew?

Did the fact that some did not improve their opportunities, or believe in their hearts, lessen the mercy of God?

5–8. Will the fact, that our unrighteousness gives an opportunity for the exhibition of the righteousness or mercy of God in the Gospel, excuse us?

9–20. Is the Jew better than the Gentile by nature?

How does he assert the universal sinfulness of the race?

What follows from this as to our justification?

21–31. How is the righteousness that God requires secured?

How does the apostle set forth justification by faith?

Is the law made void by faith?

What are meant by the "oracles of God?"

What is meant by "the faith of God," in the third verse?

What by "slanderously reported?"

What by, "that every mouth may be stopped?"

What is the meaning of *justified*, in the Gospel use of the word?

What of redemption?

What of propitiation?

CHAP. IV, 1–12. How does the apostle prove that Abraham was justified by faith?

13–22. How does he show that it was by faith, and not by the law, that Abraham received the promise that he should be heir of the world?

23–25. For whose benefit was Abraham's faith recorded?

What is meant by Abraham's faith being "reckoned to him for righteousness" "in uncircumcision?"

How does this affect the argument with the Jew?

What is meant by Abraham's being the "heir of the world?"

What by "the law worketh wrath?"

What by "faith being imputed for righteousness?"

How does the resurrection of Christ affect our justification?

CHAP. V, 1–5. What are the happy effects of justification by faith?

6–11. How has God commended his love to us?

What does the apostle infer from this as to the certainty of our salvation if we believe?

What emotion will this assurance excite?

12–14. What have been the effects of sin?

15–21. What of the grace of God in the death of Christ?

What is the meaning of *access*, in the second verse?

Why does the Christian *glory* in tribulation?

What is meant by "hope maketh not ashamed?"

What is the meaning of *commendeth?*

What of *wrath*, in the ninth verse?

What of, "much more, being reconciled, *we shall be saved by his life?*"

What of *atonement?*

What was the origin of death?

What is the meaning of, "the *free gift* came upon all men unto justification of life?"

What of, "the law entered that the offense might abound?"

CHAP. VI, 1–10. How does he show that the Gospel affords no license to sin?

11–20. What practical exhortations does he give in reference to deadness to sin and life unto God?

21–23. What is the end of sin?

What of holiness?

In what sense is the Christian *dead* to sin?

What is meant by being "baptized into the death of Christ?"

What by the "body of sin?"

What by "*reckon* ye also yourselves to be dead?" &c.

What by our not being "under the law, but under grace?"

What by the "wages of sin?"

CHAP. VII, 1–6. How long has the law dominion over a man?

By what figure does the apostle show that spiritual death releases us from the obligations of the law as the condition of justification?

What is the effect of a union with Christ?

7–13. Is it the law that is sinful?

But what is the office of the law?

14–24. How does the apostle portray the struggles of a convicted but unregenerated heart with the law of God?

25. In what remedy for this desperate situation does the apostle exult?

To what *law* do we become dead by the body of Christ?

What is meant by "the body of Christ?"

In what sense do we become *dead to the law?*

What is meant by the term *letter*, in the sixth verse?

What by, "I had not *known* sin but by the law?"

What is the meaning of the ninth verse?

How does the law make "sin exceedingly sinful?"

What is the meaning of *carnal?*

What of, "sold under sin?"

How does the Gospel secure the convicted and penitent man a victory in this spiritual battle?

What is the office of the moral law to a believer?

CHAP. VIII, 1–9. What does the Gospel perform for the believer?

10–17. What are the blessed privileges of those that are in Christ Jesus?

18–25. What blissful expectations encourage them?

26, 27. What Divine aid do they enjoy in their weakness?

28–31. What interest has God in their behalf?

32–39. What strong ground has he for trust in the Divine providence?

Against what is he defended?

What cannot separate him from the love of God?

What is meant by being *in Christ?*

What by walking "not after the flesh, but after the Spirit?"

What by "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus?"

What by the "likeness of sinful flesh?"

How does the marginal reading render *for sin*, in the third verse?

What is meant by the "righteousness of the law?"

What is the meaning of Abba?

How does the Spirit bear witness with our spirits?

Can you tell the meaning of the passage included in verses 17 and 23?

What is the sense of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth verses?

Who are "God's elect?"

CHAP. IX, 1–5. How deep and sincere was the apostle's interest in behalf of his own nation?

6–13. Is it the natural or spiritual seed that inherit the promise?

14–24. How does the apostle assert the right of the Almighty to determine his own terms of salvation, and to distribute his gifts?

25–29. How does he show, from Scripture quotations, that all Israel will not be saved, and that God intended also the salvation of the Gentiles?

30–33. What conclusion does he draw from his previous reasoning?

Why had Israel come short?

What did the apostle mean by "accursed from Christ?"

What is the meaning of, "to whom pertaineth the *adoption*, and the *glory*, and the *covenants?*" &c.

Who is "God over all, blessed?" &c.

Does an election to religious opportunities of itself secure salvation?

Does a deprivation of these privileges necessarily peril salvation?

Does God exercise his sovereign will in reference to the final happiness of his creatures irrespective of their moral characters?

Who is meant by *Osee?*

What is the meaning of *Sabaoth?*

What is meant by the *law of righteousness*, in the thirty-first verse?

Who is referred to under the figure of a *stumbling-stone?*

In what sense was Christ a "rock of offense?"

CHAP. X, 1–11. For what did the apostle pray?

Where had the Jew failed in his duty?

What does the apostle say of Christ?

In what does the righteousness of the law consist?

In what the righteousness of faith?

12–17. Is there any difference here between Jew and Greek?

Who shall be saved?

What questions does Paul suppose an objector may ask?

18–21. How does the apostle meet this objection?

Was it, then, for lack of knowledge or for willful disobedience that Israel was lost?

What is meant by a "zeal for God?"

What by "God's righteousness," in the third verse?

What by "their own righteousness?"

What by "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness?"

What is signified here by the terms *ascend* and *descend?*

What by *believeth unto righteousness?*

To whom was the Gospel first offered?

How had they treated it?

CHAP. XI, 1–10. Is this rejection of Israel universal?

11, 12. Are they forever rejected?

How were the Gentiles benefited by their fall?

Will their recovery secure additional benefits?

13–21. What exhortations to humility and sympathy in behalf of the Jews does the apostle give?

22. What attributes of God were exhibited in this?

23–32. Will Israel be again recovered?

33–36. With what solemn and sublime strains of adoration does he close this chapter?

Who are meant by *his people*, in the first verse?

What is the sense of, "God hath not cast away his people which he foreknew?"

What of, "according to the election of grace?"
In what sense did God give Israel "a spirit of slumber?" &c.
What is the meaning of, *that they should fall*, in the eleventh verse?
In what sense did the unbelief of the Jews secure the salvation of the Gentiles?
Are there strong grounds of encouragement in this chapter to hope for the recovery of Israel?
What is meant by, "God hath concluded them all in unbelief?"

CHAP. XII, 1–8. What is the reasonable service of every believer?
What exhortations to piety, humility, and diligence does he deliver?
9–21. What duties in particular does he enjoin upon them?
What is meant by *present your bodies?*
What by a *living sacrifice?*
What by "be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds?"
What by "through the grace given unto me?"
What by "the measure of faith?"
What by "thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head?"

CHAP. XIII, 1–7. How should legal authorities be treated?
8–10. How does he enjoin mutual love?
11–14. How temperance and sobriety?
What is meant by "the powers that be?"
In what sense are they "ordained of God?"
Does the apostle command *passive obedience* under *all* circumstances?
What is meant by "he beareth not the sword in vain?"
What is the meaning of *tribute?*

What of, "owe no man anything?"
In what sense is love the fulfilling of the law?
What is meant by, "now is our salvation nearer than when we believed?"
What by "put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ?"

CHAP. XIV, 1–6. What reference should be had to the weakness of others?

7–9. What should be the character and extent of Christian devotion?

10–13. How should Christian brethren be treated?

14–23. What exhortations does he give Gentile Christians in reference to eating and drinking?

What is meant by *doubtful disquisitions?*
Were some of the converted Jews strenuous as to the observance of the fasts and ceremonies of the Mosaic law?
What was the design of the apostle in these precepts?
What is meant by the expression, "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink?"
What kind of *meat* is referred to in the twentieth verse?
What is meat by, "he that doubteth is damned if he eat?"

CHAP. XV, 1–4. How should the weak, therefore, be treated?

5–7. What prayer does he offer in their behalf?

How should they receive each other?

8–13. How does he show that both Jews and Gentiles should live in peace and harmony, and rejoice together?

14–22. What does he say of himself and his labors?

23, 24. When does he propose a visit?

25–27. For what object was he about to visit Jerusalem?

28, 29. What does he say of his coming to them?

30–33. For what does he request their prayers?

Who are meant by the *strong*, in the first verse?

How do the Holy Scriptures minister to our comfort and hope?

What is meant by "receive ye one another?" &c.

Where was Illyricum?

What is meant by being "brought on his way thitherward by them?"

What by, "to minister unto the saints?"

CHAP. XVI, 1–16. With what individual salutations does he draw his Epistle to a close?

17–19. What does he say of those that cause divisions?

What of their obedience?

20–27. How does he, in connection with his friends, unitedly salute them, and conclude?

What is meant by "a servant of the Church," in the first verse?

What is the meaning of "a succorer?"

In what sense had Priscilla and Aquila "laid down their own necks" for Paul?

What is meant by "the Church in their house?"

In what sense was the mother of Rufus also the mother of Paul?

Is the kiss a usual method of friendly salutation in the East?

What is meant by being "simple concerning evil?"

What by, "the God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet?"

In what sense did Tertius write this Epistle?

What is meant by mystery, in the twenty-fifth verse?

Why is God called *only* wise?

FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.

CHAP. I, 1–3. With what salutation does Paul commence this Epistle?

4–9. For what does he offer thanks to God?

10. What exhortation to unity does he give them?

11–17. What had Paul heard?

How does he show the groundlessness of their divisions?

For what especial work had Christ sent him forth?

18–21. What does he say of the preaching of the cross?

22–25. What had been the effect of this preaching upon the Jew and Gentile?

What upon "them which are called?"

What reason is given for this?

26–31. Of what class were there not many in the Church?

Whom had God chosen, and for what purpose?

What does Christ become to those that are in him?
What follows from this?
What can you relate of this Epistle, and the occasion of its being written?
Where was Corinth?
Who was Sosthenes? Acts xviii, 17.
What is meant by "*through the will of God*," in the first verse?
What by "to them that are *sanctified in Christ Jesus?*"
What by their being "enriched by him in all utterance?"
What by "the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ?"
What by their "speaking the same thing?"
Who is meant by *Cephas?*
What did Paul mean by saying he was not sent to baptize?
How was the preaching of the cross a stumbling-block to the Jew?
How foolishness to the Greek?
What is meant by "them which are called?"
Why are not the wise, mighty, and noble called?

CHAP. II, 1–7. What does Paul say of the manner and character of his preaching?
8–10. Who have not discovered the hidden wisdom of God?
What is said of it?
How does God reveal it to his children?
11, 12. How does he explain the operation of the Spirit?
13–16. In what did the apostle preach these truths?
What does he say of the natural man?
What of the spiritual?
Whose mind did the Saviour say they had?

What is meant by the *testimony* of God?
What by "I am determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ," &c.?
What by "we speak wisdom among them that are perfect?"
What by "the wisdom of God in a mystery?"
What is meant by the "natural man?"
What is the meaning of *judgeth*, in the fifteenth verse?
What of the expression, "we have the mind of Christ?"

CHAP. III, 1–9. How does Paul reprove them for their dissensions?

10–15. What is the only true foundation of the Church?

16, 17. To what does he liken the Christian? What, therefore, should be their character?

18–23. What does he say of worldly wisdom? What are the Christian's possessions?

What is meant by *carnal*, and by *babes*, in the first verse?
What by *milk* and *meat?*
What by "even as the Lord gave to every man," in the fifth verse?
What by "ye are God's husbandry; ye are God's building?"
What is signified by "gold, silver, precious stones?"
What by "wood, hay, stubble?"
What by "every man's work shall be revealed by fire?"
What is the meaning of the fifteenth verse?
In what sense is the Church the *temple of God?*
How can any man defile this temple?
In what sense should a man become a *fool?*
How may *all things* be said to be the Christian's?
What is meant by *Christ is God's?*

CHAP. IV, 1–6. How should ministers be regarded?

Before whose tribunal will they be judged?

For what purpose had he made this reference to Apollos and himself?

7–13. How does the apostle teach humility in the estimation of our gifts and graces?

What does he say of their state?

What was the situation of the apostles contrasted with theirs?

14–21. Why does he write these things?

What does he say of his relation to them?

Why had he sent Timothy to them?

How would he himself come to them?

What is meant by "stewards of the mysteries of God?"

Does the apostle mean that he had *no* regard for human opinion?

What is meant by "I know nothing by myself," verse 4.

What by his having transferred these things in a figure to Apollos and himself?

What is the sense of the eighth verse?

To what is allusion had in the ninth verse?

In what sense was he a father to them?

Who was Timotheus, and in what sense was he Paul's son?

What does he mean by the expression, "I will know not the speech of them which are puffed up, *but the power*?"

CHAP. V, 1–8. What sin prevailed among them?

How had he decided the case?

How should they purify themselves, and for what reason?

9–13. What had he written in an epistle?

What did he now write?

What does he say of them that are without?

What did he mean by *present in spirit*, in the third verse?

What by "have *judged* already?"

What is the meaning of "and my spirit, with the power of our Lord Jesus Christ?"

What by "to deliver such an one unto Satan?"

What by "for the destruction of the flesh," &c.?

To what is reference had in the seventh and eighth verses?

What is meant by *Christ our passover?*

Does the apostle mean that he had written a previous epistle to the Corinthians, or that he had given this advice in a previous portion of this Epistle? See verses 2–7.

What is implied in the injunction *not to eat* with such a one?

Who are meant by "them that are without?"

CHAP. VI, 1–8. What cautions does he give against going to law in heathen courts?

9–11. Who cannot inherit the kingdom of God?

What had the Gospel done for them?

12–20. Are lawful gratifications *always* expedient?

Why should we not allow ourselves to be enslaved by our appetites?

What does the apostle say of our bodies?

Upon what considerations does he found his exhortations to purity and self-denial?

What is the sense of, "dare any of you?"

Who are meant by the *unjust?*

Who by the *saints?*

What is meant by "the saints shall judge the world?"
What by "shall judge angels?"
What by "set them to judge who are least esteemed in the Church?"
What by "ye are washed?"
What by *sanctified?*
What by *justified?*
What is meant by *all things*, in the twelfth verse?
What by "not expedient?"
What is the force of the argument in the thirteenth verse?
What is meant by our bodies being the "members of Christ?"
How may we glorify God in our *body?*
How in our *spirit?*

CHAP. VII, 1–16. Does the apostle forbid marriage?
Does he forbid polygamy?
Were married persons to seek divorces?
Were they if either of the parties were unbelievers?

17–24. How does he caution all to be contented with their allotted position?

25–35. Did their peculiar persecutions justify in some cases a single wife?
But does he definitely advise to this course?
What considerations should serve to render these relations less objects of especial regard and sources of comfort?
How should this world be used, and why?
What are the spiritual advantages, in some cases, of an unmarried state?
Does the apostle intend in this chapter to disparage legal and appropriate marriages?

What is meant by the expression, "I speak this by permission, and not of commandment?"
What by "to the rest speak I, not the Lord?"
Does the apostle teach that the marriage of a believer with an unbeliever may be dissolved if one party desires it, (verse 15;) or merely, that if the unbelieving husband leaves his wife, she shall submit to it, without marrying again?
Does the apostle in the least disclaim inspiration in the twenty-fifth verse?
What is meant by the *present distress?*
What by "use this world as not *abusing it?*"
What is implied by the expression "only in the Lord," in the thirty-ninth verse?

CHAP. VIII, 1–3. What does he say of the danger of a high conceit of knowledge?
4–8. What does he say of meats offered to idols?
9–13. How should a weak brother's conscience be regarded in this matter?
Were the heathen accustomed to eat parts of the animals that had been offered to their idols?
What is meant by "we all have knowledge?"
What by "if any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing," &c.?
What by "some with conscience of the idol," &c.?
What by their "conscience is defiled?"
To what is reference had in the expression, "If any man see thee sit at meat in the *idol's temple?*"

CHAP. IX, 1–6. How does the apostle assert his authority?
7–14. How does he show the claim of the minister to a proper support?
15–23. What does the apostle say of himself and his course?

24–27. How does he exhort them to diligence?

How does he say he labored for this crown?

In what sense were the Corinthian converts the *seal* of his apostleship?

What is the meaning of the expression, "Have we not power to lead about a sister, a wife," &c.?

Who was Cephas?

How does his marriage affect the Romish doctrine of celibacy?

What is meant by "have we not the power to forbear working?" Verse 6.

What by "necessity is laid upon me," in the sixteenth verse?

Who are referred to in the expression, "them that are under the law?"

Who by "them that are without law?"

What is meant by his being "made all things to all men?"

What games are referred to in the twenty-fourth verse?

What is meant by "I keep under my body?"

CHAP. X, 1–5. What privileges had the Israelites enjoyed?

What had happened to them?

6–13. What use should be made of their history?

Against what sins does he warn them by the fate of the Israelites?

What does he say of temptation?

14–22. From what should they flee?

What does he say of the sacramental service?

What of Israel?

How does he apply these figures to Gentile sacrifices?

23–33. How should a lawful indulgence be always used?

What practical directions does he give in reference to meats?

What should always be had in view in all our enjoyments and duties?

To whom should offense not be given?

Whose profit should be sought?

What is meant by their father's being *under the cloud?*

Through what sea did they pass?

What is meant by their being "baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea?"

What by *spiritual meat and drink?*

What by "that Rock was Christ?"

What by the expression, "upon whom the ends of the world are come?"

What is the meaning of the seventeenth verse?

Can you give the force of the apostle's argument concerning meats and drinks used in idol sacrifices?

What is meant by *shambles?*

What is the meaning of the question, "Why is my liberty judged of another man's conscience?"

CHAP. XI, 1, 2. What example did he offer them?

Why did he praise them?

3–16. What directions does he give to men and women in the performance of their religious duties?

17–22. For what did he not praise them?

What disorders had crept into their celebrations of the Lord's Supper?

23–26. How does he set forth the nature and design of this ordinance?

27–29. With what sentiments should this sacrament be celebrated, and for what solemn reasons?

30–34. What had been the effect of these disorders?

What does he say in reference to judging ourselves?

How should they come to this ordinance?

What is the meaning of *ordinances*, in the second verse?

What of "dishonoreth his head," in the fourth verse?

What was the head-dress of the Eastern female?

How would an unveiled female in public have been esteemed in those countries?

What is meant by "as he is the image and glory of God," verse 7?

What is the meaning of the tenth verse?

What of the sixteenth?

Is it probable that the Corinthians had mistaken the Lord's Supper for an ordinary feast?

What is the meaning of the expression, "Whosoever shall eat this bread and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily?"

What by "shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord?"

What by *damnation*, in the twenty-ninth verse?

What by *sleep*, in the thirtieth verse?

What by *judged*, in the thirty-first verse?

What by *the rest*, in the thirty-fourth verse?

CHAP. XII, 1–11. How does he explain the nature and diversity of spiritual gifts?

12–30. How does he show the unity and diversity of the members of the Church under the figure of the human body?

What should they covet earnestly?

What are meant by spiritual gifts?

What is meant by "no man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost?"

What by "there are differences of administration?"

What by "diversities of operations?"

What by "the manifestation of the Spirit?"

Are the gifts here referred to ordinary or extraordinary bestowments of the Spirit?

What is meant by "so also in Christ," in the twelfth verse?

What by *covet*, in the thirty-first verse?

What by "a more excellent way?"

CHAP. XIII, 1–3. What gifts and good deeds are inferior to charity?

4–8. How is the excellency of charity described?

8–13. What is said of the lasting nature of charity?

How does he show the unsatisfactory and fleeting character of earthly things?

Greater than what is charity?

What is here meant by charity?

What by "sounding brass?"

How does the lack of charity destroy the value of all these gifts and good acts?

What is meant by charity "beareth *all things?*"

What by "charity *never faileth?*"

What by "we know *in part?*"

What by "that which is perfect?"

What by "we see through a glass darkly?"

Of what were the ancient mirrors constructed?

What is meant by "*now abideth*," &c.?

CHAP. XIV, 1–12. What desirable gifts should they seek?

What does he say of speaking in an unknown tongue?

Why is the gift of prophecy to be preferred to such a gift?

How does he illustrate this by a musical figure?

How does he apply the illustration?

13–17. What direction does he give to those speaking in an unknown tongue?

18, 19. What does the apostle say of his ability and preference?

20–26. How should they use their judgments in the conducting of their religious services?

What will be the effect if all prophesy or preach in a known tongue?

27–33. What directions does he give for the conducting of their religious exercises?

34, 35. What in reference to women?

36–40. How does he close his directions upon this subject?

What is meant by *prophecy*, in the first verse?

What by an unknown tongue?

Why did the Corinthians covet particularly the gift of tongues?

What is meant by "in the Spirit he speaketh mysteries?"

What is the meaning of the sixth verse?

What of, "I will pray and sing with the spirit, and with the understanding?"

Was it the custom of the Jews and early Christians to respond at the close of the public prayers?

What does he mean by "speaking with his understanding?"
What is meant by "in the law," &c.? Ver. 21.
What by "tongues are for a sign?"
What by "he is convinced of all, he is judged of all?"
What of the twenty-fifth verse?
What of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth verses?

CHAP. XV, 1–8. What does the apostle say of the Gospel?
What was the first fundamental doctrine of Christianity?
How does he prove his resurrection?
9, 10. What does he say of himself?
11–19. What important results turn upon the resurrection of Christ?
20–32. How are the work of Christ and the sin of Adam compared?
What is the order of the resurrection?
What does he say of the reign of Christ?
What customs and sacrifices had particular reference to a resurrection?
33, 34. What practical exhortations does he here introduce?
35–50. What objection does he suppose to be started?
How does he answer it, and illustrate his meaning?
51–58. What should be the suddenness and nature of the resurrection?
What would then be brought to pass?
In view of this, what closing exhortation does he give?

What is meant by "that which I also received," verse 3?
What by "some are fallen asleep?"
When was he seen of Paul?
Is Paul guilty of boasting of his labors, in the tenth verse?
How does the truth of the Gospel and the hope of the believer turn upon the resurrection of Christ?
In what sense were Christians of that age "of all men most miserable," if they only have hope in Christ for this life?"
Would you say so of them now?
Will good and bad be raised?
What is meant by "Christ the first-fruits?"
Who by "they that are Christ's?"
What is meant by the *end?*
What by "when he shall have put down all rule, authority, and power?"
What by "that God may be all in all?"
What is the meaning of the twenty-ninth verse?
What of the thirty-second verse?
Who is meant by the *last Adam?*
What by "we shall not all sleep?"
How is the law "the strength of sin?"

CHAP. XVI, 1–4. What directions does he give in reference to collections for the poor? What should be done with their charities?

5–7. What does he say of his proposed visit to them?

8, 9. What of his success in Ephesus?

10, 11. What directions does he give in reference to Timotheus?

12. What does he say of Apollos?

13, 14. What exhortations does he give them?

15–17. How should his fellow-laborers be treated?

17, 18. What does he say of the visit of three of the brethren?

19–24. With what salutations does he close?

What is meant by "the collection for the saints?"

What evidence have we that the *first day* of the week was regarded as the Sabbath by the apostles?

What good standard for charity does the apostle lay down?

What is meant by "a great and effectual door is opened?"

What by "without fear," in the tenth verse?

What by "submit yourself unto such," in the sixteenth verse?

What by "for that which was lacking on your part they supplied," verse 17?

What is meant by "with mine own hand?"

What is the meaning of the twenty-second verse?

SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. With what salutation does he commence this letter?

3–7. For what does he render thanksgivings? How were the apostle's afflictions rendered beneficial to the Church?

8–11. How severe had been his troubles? How had they helped him?

12–14. How does the apostle exhibit the integrity of his character?

15–24. What had he intended to do?
Why had he not done so?
What can you relate of the character and design of this Epistle? See B. S. Manual.
Who is meant by "the Father of mercies?"
What by "the sufferings of Christ abound in us?"
In what way did the sufferings and consolations of the apostle benefit the Corinthians?
What troubles had Paul experienced in Asia?
What is meant by "we had the sentence of death in ourselves?"
What by "the gift bestowed upon us," in the eleventh verse?
What by "that ye might have a *second benefit*?"
What by "did I use lightness?"
What by "according to the flesh?"
What by "that with me there should be yea, yea, and nay, nay?"
What by "and hath anointed us?"
What by "given the *earnest* of the Spirit?"
What does he mean by *sparing* them, in the twenty-third verse?

CHAP. II, 1–4. In what spirit had he written the previous Epistle?
5–11. How should a penitent man be treated?
12–17. What success had Paul in Troas?
Where did he then go?
For what does he render thanks to God?
What did he mean by his determination not to come again to them in heaviness?
What is meant by "but in part," in the fifth verse?
What was the punishment of this person? 1 Cor. v, 3, 4.
What did he mean by "forgave I it in the person of Christ," verse 10?
What by "lest Satan should get an advantage of us?"

What by "we are the savor of death unto death," &c.?

What is the meaning of the expression, *which corrupt the word of God?*

CHAP. III, 1–3. Why did not the apostle need epistles of commendation to them?

4–6. Of whom was Paul's sufficiency?

Of what was he a minister?

7–11. How does he set forth the superior glory of the Gospel to the law?

12–18. What does he say of the blindness of Israel?

When will the veil be removed?

What does the Gospel of our Lord secure?

What is the effect of the open manifestation of the Lord in the Gospel?

To what custom of the early churches may allusion be had in the first verse?

What is meant by the expression, "Forasmuch as ye are manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ ministered by us?"

What is meant by *tables of stone?*

What by the *new testament*, in the sixth verse?

What by "not of the letter, but of the Spirit," &c.?

What is the meaning of *hope*, in the twelfth verse?

To what is reference had in the thirteenth verse? Exod. xxxiv, 28–35.

What application does the apostle make of this?

In what sense was there a veil upon the heart of Israel when Moses was read?

What is the sense of the seventeenth and eighteenth verses?

CHAP. IV, 1–4. With what spirit did Paul conduct his labors?

To whom only was the Gospel hid?

5–7. Whom did he preach?

To what was this treasure committed, and why?

8–12. What does the apostle say of their sufferings and rich supports?

13–18. Faith in whom sustained them?

What glorious prospect was before them?

What is meant by "as we have received mercy?"

What by "the hidden things of dishonesty?"

What is the meaning of the third and fourth verses?

What is meant by "we have this treasure in earthen vessels?"

How does this tend to exhibit the power of God?

What is meant by "always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus," &c.?

How did *death* in the apostle work *life* in the Church, verse 12?

What is meant by "we *look* not at the things which are seen," &c.?

CHAP. V, 1–8. What was the apostle's confident expectation?

9–11. What did this confidence lead him to do?

What solemn event had he in view?

What did a knowledge of this induce him to do?

12–16. Was it with a boasting spirit that the apostle had referred to his glorious hope?

What does he say of his interest in their behalf?

What constrained him to devotedness?

17, 18. What is the effect of being in Christ?

19. What is the ministry of reconciliation?

20, 21. What office did the apostles hold?

How did they discharge its duties?

What does he say of Christ?

What is meant by *our earthly house?*

What was a tabernacle?

In what respect is the body like a tabernacle?

What is meant by our being "clothed upon with our house which is from heaven?"

What by "not for that we would be unclothed?"

What proof have we in this chapter that the heavenly bliss of a Christian is immediate upon death?

What is meant by the "terror of the Lord?"

What by "whether we be beside ourselves?"

What is it to live unto Christ?

What is meant by "henceforth know we no man after the flesh?"

What by the application of this to Christ?

What is it to be *in Christ?*

What old things *pass away* when a person is converted?

What is meant by the *word of reconciliation?*

What by "he hath made him to be sin for us?"

What evidence is here given that Christ's death was sacrificial?

CHAP. VI, 1–10. What did the apostles beseech of them?

When is the day of salvation?

What evidence had they given of their being true ministers of God?

11–18. What regard had they for the Corinthian Church?

Against fellowship with whom did they earnestly entreat them?

What is meant by "we, then, as workers together with him?"

To what is allusion had in the expression, "by the *armor of righteousness* on the *right hand* and on the *left?*"

What is meant by their being *poor*, yet making many *rich?*

What by "our mouth is open unto you, our heart is enlarged?"

What by "ye are not straitened in us," &c.?

What by "be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers?"

What is meant by *Belial?*

What is implied in the precept, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate," &c.?

Is there any one place in the Bible where the promise of the eighteenth verse is recorded?

CHAP. VII, 1. What use should be made of these promises?

2–7. What reasons does he offer why the apostles should be received?

Why does he say this?

How was his heart comforted by them?

What had been his state in Macedonia?

What had afforded him consolation?

8–11. What does he say of repentant sorrow and its effects?

12–16. Why had he written to them about the matter?

How had Titus enjoyed himself with them?

Had he found Paul's account of them to be true?

How did he regard them?

What promises are referred to in the first verse?

What is meant by "all filthiness of the flesh?"

What by "perfecting holiness?"

What by "ye are in our hearts," &c.?

What by "without were fightings?"

What of, "though I did repent," in the eighth verse?

What by "the sorrow of the world?"

Indignation against what? Verse 11.

CHAP. VIII, 1–6. What does he say of the generosity of the Macedonians?

7–9. What motives does he suggest to them to quicken their liberality?

10–15. What advice and explanation does he give them?

16–24. What had Titus done?

Who went with him?

Who besides accompanied them?

What does he say of Titus?

How should the Church treat them?

What is meant by "we do you to wit?"

What had the "grace of God" to do with their generosity?

What is meant by the *gift*, in the fourth verse?

What by "the fellowship of the ministering to the saints?"

What by their giving themselves first to the Lord and *unto the apostles?*

What by "I speak not by commandment?"

In what was Christ *rich*, and how did he become *poor?*

What is meant by *equality*, in the fourteenth verse?

To what is reference had in the fifteenth verse?

Who is the brother spoken of in the eighteenth verse supposed to have been?
What is meant by "whose praise is in the Gospel?"
What by *this grace*, in the nineteenth verse?
Why were these brethren sent with Titus?
Who is supposed to have been the brother spoken of in the twenty-second verse?
What is meant by "*upon* the great confidence," &c.?
How were these ministers "the glory of Christ?"

CHAP. IX, 1–5. Why had he sent these brethren to excite their generosity?

6–11. How does he encourage enlarged benevolence?

12–15. What important ends were attained by these gifts?

What returns would be made?

For what does Paul render thanks?

What is meant by "touching the ministering to the saints?"
What did the province of Achaia embrace?
What is meant by *hath provoked*, verse 2?
What by "as a matter of bounty, and not of covetousness?"
What by "his righteousness remaineth forever," verse 9?
What by "the administration of this service?"
What by "the experiment of this ministration?"
What by "his unspeakable gift?"

CHAP. X, 1–4. What did Paul beseech of them?

What was the character of the weapons he used?

5, 6. What was the end to be gained by this spiritual warfare?

7–11. What does the apostle say of his authority?

12–18. Of what number did the apostle say he was not?

Of what would he not boast?

How far had his labors been extended?

Of what had he hope?

What does he say of him that glorieth?

Who is approved?

What is meant by "who in presence am base among you?"

What by "as if we walked according to the flesh?"

What by "we do not war after the flesh?"

How is the fifth verse connected with the third?

What is meant by "casting down imaginations?"

What by "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ?"

What by "having in a readiness to revenge all disobedience?"

What by "his speech contemptible?"

What is the meaning of the twelfth and thirteenth verses?

What of, "that we shall be enlarged by you, according to *our rule*," &c.?

What by "another man's line of things?"

CHAP. XI, 1–15. How does the apostle speak in his own commendation?

16–33. What account does he give of his labors and sufferings?

What is meant by "bear with me a little in my folly?"

What by "I am jealous over you with a godly jealousy," &c.?

What is the meaning of the fourth verse?
What of, "though I be rude in speech?"
How had the apostle *abased* himself? Verse 7.
In what sense had he *robbed* other churches?
What does he mean by "Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light?"
What by "I speak it not after the Lord?"
Was his boasting wrong or improper?
What is meant by "glory after the flesh," in verse 18?
What is the sense of the twentieth verse?
Can you tell where any of these sufferings or persecutions occurred?

CHAP. XII, 1–6. What extraordinary revelations had he received?

7–9. How was he preserved from undue exaltation from these revelations?

What prayer did he offer, and how was it answered?

10, 11. In what did the apostle take pleasure?

Why had he gloried?

12, 13. How had he demonstrated his apostleship?

14–16. What does he say of his proposed visit, and his affection for them?

17, 18. What of those he had sent to them?

19–21. For what end did the apostle labor?

What did he fear?

Who is referred to in the second verse?
What is meant by the *third heaven?*
What by *paradise?*
What by "not *lawful* to utter?"
What was probably this *thorn in the flesh?*
Why called "a messenger of Satan?"

Who is meant by the *Lord*, in the eighth verse?
What is meant by "I am become a fool in glorying?"
What by "being crafty, I caught you with guile?"

CHAP. XIII, 1–6. How should he treat obstinate offenders when he came?
What does he say of the proof of Christ speaking in him?
What duty does he counsel them to perform?
What should they know of the apostles?
7–10. For what did he pray in their behalf?
Why had he written these warnings?
11. How does he take leave of them?
12–14. With what salutations and benediction does he close his letter?
Was this his third visit, or the third time he had been ready to come?
What is meant by "I will not spare?"
What is the meaning of the third and fourth verses?
In what sense is Jesus Christ in the believer?
What is meant by *repro' ates?*
What is meant by *perfection*, in the ninth verse?
To whom is the prayer offered in the fourteenth verse?

THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

CHAP. I, 1–5. How does the apostle introduce his Epistle?
6–9. For what does he reprove them?
What does he say of the Gospel?

10–12. From what source had he received the Gospel?

13, 14. What had been his character and education previous to his conversion?

15, 16. Who had called him to preach?

17–24. What course did Paul take after his conversion?

By whom was he unknown?

How were they affected when they heard of his preaching?

Where was Galatia?

What can you say of the character and design of this Epistle?

What is meant by "that he might deliver us from this present evil world?"

What by "another Gospel," verse 6?

What by "do I now *persuade* men?"

What by *conversation*, in the thirteenth verse?

What by "*profited* in the Jews' religion," &c.?

What by "who *separated* me from my mother's womb?"

What by "I conferred not with flesh and blood?"

Why does Paul give them these assurances that he received no instructions from those at Jerusalem?

Who is meant by the "Lord's *brother*?"

CHAP. II, 1–10. For what purpose did he go up to Jerusalem?

What happened upon this visit?

11–14. For what did he withstand Peter in Antioch?

15–21. How did he further show the error of Peter, and exhibit the doctrine of justification by faith?

Fourteen years after what event did the apostle go up to Jerusalem?
What is meant by "I went up by *revelation*?"
What by "lest by any means I should run or had run in vain," &c.?
What is the meaning of the fourth verse?
What of, "to whom we gave place by subjection, no, not for an hour?"
Who are meant by "those who seemed to be somewhat?"
What is meant by "the Gospel of the uncircumcision?"
What by "who seemed to be pillars?"
What by "I withstood him to the face?"
What light does this throw upon the Romish idea of the supremacy of Peter?
What does Paul mean by the expression, "and not sinners of the Gentiles," verse 15?
What is the meaning of the passage from verses 17 to 19?
How was he "crucified with Christ?"

CHAP. III, 1–5. How does he reprove the Galatians for their errors?
6–9. How does he show that Abraham was saved by faith?
10–18. Why cannot the law justify us?
How are we redeemed from the curse of the law?
What does he say of the covenant with Abraham?
19–24. What is the office of the law?
25–29. Why is the Mosaic law now unnecessary?
Whose children are all believers?
What is said of the equality of Christians?
Whose seed and heirs are they?

What is the meaning of *bewitched?*
How had Christ been "evidently set forth, *crucified* among them?"
What is the meaning of *flesh*, in verse 3?
Where is the curse referred to in verse 10 recorded?
Where the assertion, "The just shall live by faith?"
What is meant by "the curse of the law?"
Where is it written, "Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree?"
What is meant by "the blessing of Abraham," verse 14?
Four hundred and thirty years after what event was the law given?
What is meant by "it was added because of transgressions?"
Who is the *mediator* referred to in verse 19?
What is meant by "hath concluded all under sin?"
What by "kept under the law," verse 23?
How was the law their schoolmaster?
What is meant by being baptized *into Christ?*
What by "there is neither Jew nor Greek," &c.?

CHAP. IV, 1–7. How, by the figure of an heir, that is, a child, and a son arrived at the proper age, does he show the relation of the law to the Gospel?

8–11. What happy change had taken place in them?

12–20. What does the apostle say of himself?
What of their affection for him?
How does he expostulate with them?

21–31. By what allegory is the difference between the law and the Gospel shown?
In what sense is the child "lord of all?"
What are meant by the "elements of the world?"

What is meant by Christ "being made under the law?"
What is adoption?
How does the Spirit cry *in our hearts*, Abba, Father?
What is the meaning of *Abba?*
Why are these two words of the same meaning together?
What is the meaning of "beggarly elements?"
What of, "Be as I am," verse 12?
What of, "my temptation which was in the flesh?"
What is the meaning of the seventeenth verse?
What is an *allegory?*
Can you explain the allegory?

CHAP. V, 1. What did Paul exhort them to do?
2–6. What does he say of circumcision and its effects?
7–12. How does he expostulate and reason with them on this subject?
13–15. Against what does he guard and warn them?
17, 18. What does he say of walking in the Spirit, and its blessings?
19–21. What are the works of the flesh?
22–26. What the fruit of the Spirit?
What is meant by "the yoke of bondage?"
How did circumcision render Christ of none avail?
What is meant by "in Christ Jesus," verse 6?
What by "ye did run well?"
What by "this persuasion?"
Of what is heaven an emblem?
Of what is the eleventh verse an answer? [Ans. Of some calumny, that Paul himself preached circumcision.]
What is the meaning of "cut off," verse 12?

What of, "for an occasion of the flesh?"
What of *one word*, verse 14?
What of, "ye are not under the law," verse 18?
What of, have "crucified the flesh," verse 24?

CHAP. VI, 1–6. How should a fallen man be treated?
How should we assist each other?
How does he inculcate meekness and humility?
What should we do for our spiritual teachers?
7, 8. How is man's future character determined?
9–11. How does he exhort and encourage them to diligence?
Who transcribed this letter?
12, 13. What does he say of these Judaizing teachers?
14, 15. What of himself, and what reason does he give?
16–18. How does he close his Epistle?
What is meant by "restore such a one," &c.?
What is it to "bear one another's burdens?"
How does this "fulfill the law of Christ?"
What is meant by "let every man prove his own work?"
What by "every man shall bear his own burden?"
What is the meaning of the sixth verse?
What of, "God is not mocked?"
What great truth is taught in the seventh and eighth verses?
Why does Paul say he wrote this with his own hand?
What is meant by "a fair show in the flesh?"
What is the meaning of the seventeenth verse?

THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. With what salutation does Paul commence this Epistle?

3–8. What rich spiritual blessings are provided for God's chosen people?

9–14. What revelation of the Divine will and pleasure had been made?

15–23. For what did the apostle cease not to give thanks unto God?

For what did he pray in their behalf?

Who was the author of this Epistle, and what is its design and character?

What is meant by "spiritual blessings in *heavenly places*?"

What is the meaning of the passage, "according as he hath chosen us in him?"

What by "before the foundation of the world?"

What of having predestinated us unto the adoption of children," &c.?

What is meant by *redemption?*

What by "the mystery of his will?"

What by "that he might gather together in one all things in Christ?"

Who are meant by *we*, in the twelfth verse?

What by "ye were *sealed*," &c.?

What is an *earnest?*

What is meant by "the redemption of the purchased possession?"

What by "that ye may know what is the hope of his calling," verse 18?

What by "far above all *principality*," &c.?

What by the expression, "the fullness of him?"

CHAP. II, 1–10. What had been the previous situation of the Ephesians?
What had God done for them?
Why had he done this?
How were they saved?

11–13. What does he exhort them to remember?

14–18. What had Christ done for them?

19, 20. What were now their privileges and blessings?
What is the meaning of *quickened?*
Who is meant by the "prince of the power of the air?"
What by "together with Christ," verse 5?
To what does *that* refer, in the eighth verse, in the expression, "and *that* not of yourselves?"
What is meant by "created in Christ Jesus unto good works?"
What by *aliens?*
What by "strangers from the covenants," &c.?
What by the expressions *far off* and *made nigh*, in the thirteenth verse?
What by "he hath broken down the middle wall of partition?"
What is the meaning of the fifteenth and sixteenth verses?
In what sense did Christ come and preach to the Gentiles, verse 17?
What is the meaning of access?
Who are meant by *saints*, verse 19?
Who are the *prophets*, referred to in verse 20?
Under what figure is the Church here presented?

CHAP. III, 1–7. How does the apostle speak of his office?

8–12. What was the great object of his preaching?

13–21. What sublime prayer does he offer in their behalf?

What is meant by "the prisoner of Jesus Christ," &c.?

What by "*if* ye have heard of the dispensation," &c.?

What by *mystery*, verse 3?

What by "of the same body," in verse 6?

What is the meaning of the expression, "hath been hid in God," verse 9?

How is the wisdom of God exhibited to the angelic powers by this Church?

What is the meaning of the eleventh verse?

How were Paul's tribulations their glory?

What is the meaning of *named*, verse 15?

What of the *inner man?*

What is meant by "being filled with all the fullness of God?"

CHAP. IV, 1–6. What does he exhort them to do?

Why should they be united?

7–16. What has Christ given to each one?

What is said of Christ?

How had he distributed these gifts, and for what purpose?

17–24. Against what sins of the Gentiles does he caution them?

What does he exhort them to do?

25–32. What sins does he counsel them to shun?

What should be the character of their intercourse with each other?

What is the meaning of *vocation?*

What is meant by "there is one body?"

What by "one baptism?"

What is the meaning of the passage between the eighth and tenth verses?
What is meant by "for the perfecting of the saints?"
What is the meaning of the thirteenth verse?
What is meant by "the sleight of men?"
Under what image is the Church represented in verse 16?
What is meant by "being alienated from the life of God?"
What is meant by *conversation*, in verse 22?
What by "the old man?"
What by "after God," verse 24?
What is the meaning of the twenty-sixth verse?
How may the Holy Spirit be *grieved?*

CHAP. V, 1–14. What other exhortations and cautions does he give them?

15–21. What duties does he enjoin upon them?

22, 23. What are the respective duties of wives and husbands?

In what were they to be "followers of God?"
What is meant by "for a sweet-smelling savor?"
What by "which are not convenient," verse 4?
In what sense is a covetous man an idolater?
What is the meaning of the thirteenth verse?
Who is referred to by *he* in the expression, "Wherefore *he* saith?"
What is meant by "*redeeming* time?"
What custom is referred to in the nineteenth verse?
What is meant by "the washing of water," &c., verse 26?
What by "we are members of his body, of his *flesh*, and of his *bones?*"
What by "this is a great mystery," &c.?

CHAP. VI, 1–3. What is the duty of children? What promise is attached to its performance?

4. What counsel does he give for this?

5–8. What to servants?

9. What to masters?

10–17. What is the Christian's armor?

18–20. For whom does the apostle ask prayers?

21, 22. For what purpose did he send Tychicus?

23, 24. With what salutations does he close?

What is meant by "in the Lord," verse 1?

Why is this considered the *first* commandment with promise?

What is the meaning of the precept, "provoke not your children to wrath?"

What of the "nurture and admonition of the Lord?"

What of, "with fear and trembling," verse 5?

What of, "as unto Christ?"

What is meant by *eye-service?*

What by "do the same things," verse 9?

What by "the whole armor of God?"

What is the meaning of the twelfth verse?

What is meant by the *evil day*, verse 13?

What by "the preparation of the Gospel of peace?"

What by "the fiery darts of the wicked?"

What by *all prayer*, verse 18?

What by "watching *thereunto?*"

What does he mean by "I am an ambassador in bonds?"

Who was Paul's amanuensis in this Epistle?

From whence was it written?

THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. How does Paul introduce this Epistle?

3–6. For what did he give thanks to God?

7–11. How deep and sincere was his affection for them?

For what does he pray in their behalf?

12–20. What had been the effect of his sufferings and persecutions?

How had Christ been preached?

What does Paul say of this?

Of what was he confident?

21–26. What does Paul say of his own religious experience?

27–30. How does he exhort them to constancy?

What was their privilege in behalf of Christ?

Where was Philippi?

What can you relate of the Church here, and of the nature and character of this Epistle?

Who are meant by the *bishops* and *deacons*, ver. 1?

What is meant by "for your fellowship in the Gospel," verse 5?

What by "the day of Jesus Christ?"

What by "ye are all partakers of my grace," verse 7?

What by "my bonds in Christ are manifest in all the palace," &c.?

Why should his bonds make others bold?

What is the sense of the passage between the fifteenth and eighteenth verses?

What is meant by "for me to live is Christ?"

How soon after death are heavenly joys experienced by the faithful saint?
What does he mean by the expression, "this is the fruit of my labor," verse 22?
What by "which is to them an evident token of perdition," &c.?

CHAP. II, 1–4. How did he exhort them to cultivate love, unity, and humility?

5–11. By what illustrious example did he enforce this?

12–18. How does he inculcate diligence, harmlessness, and faithfulness?

19–30. What does he say of Timothy?
What of his proposed visit?
What of Epaphroditus?
How should they receive him?
What is meant by the "form of God?"
What by "thought it not robbery?"
What by "made himself of no reputation?"
In what sense hath God "highly exalted him?"
What is implied in the tenth and eleventh verses?
What is the meaning of the thirteenth verse?
What of, "yea, and if I be offered upon the sacrifice and service of your faith?"
Who are meant by *all*, in the twenty-first verse?
What does he mean by "so soon as I shall see how it will go with me?"

CHAP. III, 1–3. Against whom does he warn them?

4–6. How does he enforce this by his own experience?

7–11. For what was the apostle willing to make any sacrifice?

12–14. For what was he still striving?

15, 16. What does he exhort them to do?

18, 19. Whom should they imitate?
What does he say of the conduct of many?

20, 21. What is the Christian's conversation and expectation?
Who are meant by the term *dogs?*
Who by the *concision?*
What did he mean by saying, "we are the circumcision?"
What by "and have no confidence in the flesh?"
In what sense was he *blameless?* Verse 6.
What did he mean by "what things were gain to me," &c.?
What is meant by *all things*, in the eighth verse?
What is it to *win Christ?*
What is meant by the "power of his resurrection?"
What by "the fellowship of his sufferings," &c.?
What is the meaning of the twelfth verse?
To what games is allusion had in this passage?
What is meant by "the prize of the high calling of God," &c.?
What is the meaning of *perfect*, in the fifteenth verse?
What of the latter clause of the verse?
What is meant by the expression, "whose God is their belly?"
What is the meaning of *conversation*, in the twentieth verse?

CHAP. IV, 1. What does he exhort them in view of this glorious expectation to do?

2, 3. Whom does he personally address?

4–6. How does he enjoin a thankful, sober, and confiding spirit?

7. What benediction does he pronounce upon them?

8, 9. How does he sum up his instructions?

10–19. On what account did he rejoice?

What does he say of his own contentment?

How does he commend their generosity?

What return should they receive from God?

20. To whom does he render glory?

21–23. How does he close?

How were the Philippians Paul's "joy and crown?"

To what has the apostle allusion in the expression, "whose names are in the book of life?"

What is the meaning of *moderation* here?

What is meant by "be careful for nothing?"

What is the meaning of "flourished again?"

What is meant by *all things?* Verse 13.

What by "in the beginning of the Gospel?"

Who wrote this letter for Paul?

From whence was it written?

THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. What is the opening salutation?

3–8. For what does the apostle render thanks in their behalf?

9–14. For what does he pray?

15–20. What glorious view of Christ does he give in these verses?

21–23. What had Christ done for them?

24–29. What does he say of himself and his office?

Where was Colosse?
What was the occasion of the writing of this Epistle?
What is the meaning of the clause, "for the hope which is laid up for you in heaven?"
Who was Epaphras?
Who are meant by the "saints in light?" Verse 12.
What is meant by "the kingdom of his dear Son?"
What by the "*first-born* of every creature?"
What is the meaning of *consist*, in the seventeenth verse?
What by "the first-born from the dead?"
What by "to reconcile *all things* unto himself?"
What by "in the body of his flesh," &c.?
What is meant by the clause, "which was preached to every creature?" Verse 23.
What by "and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh," &c., verse 24?
What is the meaning of, "which is Christ in you, the hope of glory?"

CHAP. II, 1–7. For what had the apostle felt an anxious desire in their behalf?
How was he with them?
To what does he exhort them?

8–17. Against what does he caution them?
What does he say of Christ?
What had he done for them?
What does he say of meats and drinks, and holy days?

18–23. How does he caution them against false humility, the worship of angels, and legal ordinances?
What is the meaning of *conflict*, in the first verse?
Where was Laodicea?

What is the meaning of the expression, "unto all riches of the full assurance of understanding," verse 2?

In what sense did the apostle *behold* their order, &c.?

What is meant by "*philosophy* and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world?"

What is the meaning of *bodily*, verse 9?

What of the eleventh and twelfth verses?

What is meant by "the uncircumcision of your flesh?"

What is meant by the "hand-writing of ordinances?"

What by "nailing it to his cross?"

What by "he made a show of them openly," &c.?

What is the meaning of the sixteenth verse?

What of the eighteenth?

What is meant by being "dead with Christ from the rudiments of the world?"

To what does the twenty-first verse refer?

CHAP. III, 1–4. How does he inculcate heavenly mindedness?

5–11. How does he exhort them to mortify corrupt affections?

12–17. What graces should they seek after?

18–25. What is the duty of wives?

What of husbands?

What of children?

What of fathers?

What of servants?

In what spirit should everything be done?

What is meant by "if ye then be *risen* with Christ?"

In what way should we *set* our affections on things above?

What is the meaning of the third and fourth verses?
What is here the meaning of *mortify?*
Who were the Scythians?
What is meant by "Christ is all and in all?"
Who are meant by "the elect of God?"
In what sense is "charity the *bond of perfectness?*"
What is meant by the precept, "Let the peace of God *rule* in your hearts?"

CHAP. IV, 1. What is the duty of masters?
2–4. What does he say of prayer?
For what especially does he desire their prayers for himself?
5, 6. How should their intercourse with unbelievers be conducted?
7–14. What does he say of several brethren whom he mentions?
15–18. With what salutations and directions does he close?
What is the meaning of *just* and *equal*, in the first verse?
What is meant by a "door of utterance?"
What by "walk in wisdom toward them that are without?"
What by "seasoned with salt," verse 6?
Who was Onesimus?
Who was Marcus?
Where was Hierapolis?
What Luke was this, mentioned in verse 14?
Who wrote this Epistle for Paul?

FIRST EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.

CHAP. I, 1. How does this Epistle open?

2–5. Remembering what of the Thessalonians, did the apostle give thanks to God?

6–10. What does he say of their exemplary piety?

Where was Thessalonica?

What was the design of the apostle in writing this Epistle?

What is meant by the expression, "which is in God," &c., verse 1?

What by "work of faith," "labor of love," "patience of hope?"

What by "your election of God?"

What is the meaning of "*our* Gospel," verse 5?

What of, "with joy of the Holy Ghost," verse 6?

Under what circumstances was the Church founded here? Acts xvii, 5-8.

What is meant by "sounded out the word of the Lord?"

Who are meant by "they themselves," verse 9?

CHAP. II, 1–12. How had the apostle preached and conducted in their midst?

13–16. For what did the apostle render thanks to God?

What had the Church suffered at the hands of the Jews?

17–20. What does Paul say of his affection toward them?

What had happened to Paul at Philippi? Acts xvi, 22–24.

What is meant by "with much contention," verse 2?
What of, "allowed of God," verse 4?
What of, "nor a cloak of covetousness?"
What of, "laboring night and day, because we would not be chargeable unto any of you?"
What is the meaning of the last clause of the sixteenth verse?
What of, "Satan hindered us?"

CHAP. III, 1–5. Whom did Paul send to them? For what purpose?

6–13. What intelligence had Timothy brought from them?
How was Paul affected by this, and what does he say of his interest in them?
What prayer does he offer for them?
What is the meaning of, "when we could no longer *forbear?*"
What *afflictions* does he refer to in the third verse?
What does he mean by "now *we live* if ye stand fast in the Lord?"
What is meant by "*and* our Father," verse 11?
What by "unblamable in holiness?"

CHAP. IV, 1–5. How does he exhort them to purity and holiness of life?

6–10. How does he enforce brotherly love?

11, 12. How quietness and diligence?

13–18. How does he set forth the resurrection of the dead?
What is the meaning of *sanctification*, verse 3?
What of the term *vessel*, verse 4?
What of *despiseth?*
What of, "that ye may walk honestly?"
Who are referred to in the expression, "them which are asleep?"

What is meant by the clause, "will God bring with him?"
What by "we which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord," &c.?
What by "shall descend from heaven with a *shout?*"
What by "with the trump of God?"
How does the resurrection of the dead afford great comfort to believers?

CHAP. V, 1–3. What does he say of the coming of the day of the Lord?

4, 5. Why would they not be unexpectedly overtaken by this event?

6–11. How does he exhort them in view of this event?

12, 13. How should they treat their ministers?

14–22. What other duties does he enjoin upon them?

23, 24. What prayer does he offer for them, and with what assurance?

25–28. With what request and greetings does he close?

What is meant by "the times and the seasons?"
What by "the day of the Lord?"
What by "so cometh as a thief in the night?"
What is signified by the expression, "let us not sleep?"
What is meant by "God hath not appointed us to wrath?"
What by "whether we wake or sleep?"
What is signified by the command, "to *know* them which labor among you?"
What by "quench not the Spirit?"
What by "despise not prophesyings?"
What by "sanctify you *wholly?*"

SECOND EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. How does Paul commence the Second Epistle?

3, 4. For what does he render thanks to God?

5–10. Of what were their patience and faith manifest tokens?

11, 12. For what did he pray in their behalf?

What was the occasion of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians?

What is meant by "*glory in you* in the churches of God," verse 4?

How were their patience and faith tokens of the righteous judgment of God?

What is meant by "it is a righteous thing with God." &c.?

What by "rest with us?"

What by "in flaming fire?"

What by "them that *know not* God?"

What by "when he shall come to *be glorified* in his saints?"

What by "count you worthy of this calling?"

CHAP. II, 1–4. As to what event should they not be disturbed?

What must first happen?

5–12. How does he describe the mystery of iniquity, or the man of sin?

13–17. Why does he render thanks to God? How does he exhort to steadfastness?

What benediction does he pronounce upon them?

What is meant by "our gathering together unto him?"

What by *shaken* and *troubled?*

What by "neither by *spirit* nor by word?"

What is meant by the "man of sin?"

What is the meaning of the fourth verse?

What of the sixth and seventh verses?

What is meant by the "Spirit of his mouth," verse 8?

What by "with all power and signs, and lying wonders?"

What is the meaning of the passage from the tenth to the twelfth verses?

What of, "because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation," verse 13?

What is the meaning of *traditions*, in the fifteenth verse?

CHAP. III, 1–5. For what did he desire prayers?

What confidence had the apostle in them?

6–15. From whom should they withdraw?

What had the apostle's example been among them?

What had he heard?

What did he exhort and command them?

16–18. With what benedictions and salutations does he close?

What is meant by *free course?*

What by "for all men have not faith?"

What by "into the patient waiting for Christ?"

What is the meaning of *busy bodies?*

FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. How does the apostle introduce this letter?

3, 4. Why did Paul desire him to remain at Ephesus?

Against what does he warn him?

5–11. What is the end of the commandment?

What does he say of certain that have turned aside?

What does he say of the design of the law?

12–17. For what does the apostle return thanks?

What faithful saying does he announce?

Why did he obtain mercy?

To whom does he ascribe glory and honor?

18–20. Why did Paul commit this charge to Timothy?

What does he say of Hymeneus and Alexander?

What was the occasion and design of the writing of this Epistle?

What is meant by "my *own* son in the faith?"

What by *fables* and *endless genealogies?*

What is the meaning of the expression, "the *end* of the commandment?"

What of *vain jangling?*

What is meant by "the law is good if a man use it lawfully?"

What by "who hath *enabled* me," &c., verse 12?

In what sense does Paul style himself the *chief* of sinners?

How was he a *pattern* to them which should hereafter believe?

What is meant by "according to the prophecies which went before on thee," verse 18?

What by "holding faith, and a good conscience?"

What is here meant by *shipwreck?*

What is the meaning of the last clause of the twentieth verse?

CHAP. II, 1–8. For whom did he enjoin prayers, and for what reasons?

9–15. What does he say of the apparel and duty of women?

What is meant by "who *will* have all men to be saved?"

What by the last clause of the second verse?

What by "to be testified in due time?"

What by "lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting?"

To what is allusion made in the precept against *broidered hair?*

What is meant by "let the women learn in silence with all subjection?"

CHAP. III, 1–7. What are the qualifications, and what should be the behavior of, bishops?

8–13. What of deacons and their wives?

14–16. Why had he written these things?

What does he say of the mystery of godliness?

What is the meaning of the word *bishop?*

What of *blameless*, in verse 2?

Does this verse give any countenance to the Romish idea of ministerial celibacy?

What is meant by the expression, "not a novice?"
Who are meant by "them which are without?"
What is the meaning of *double-tongued?*
What of, "let these first be proved?"
What of, "purchase to themselves a good degree," &c., verse 13?
What is the meaning of the fifteenth verse?
What of the sixteenth?

CHAP. IV, 1–3. What departure from the faith should occur in the latter times?

4, 5. What does he say of every creature of God?

6. What would be the effect of putting the Church in remembrance of these things?

7, 8. What should he refuse?
What practice, and why?

9, 10. Why were they willing to labor and suffer reproach?

11–16. What directions does he give him as to the discharge of his duties?
What period is meant by the *latter times?*
What is meant by "seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils?"
What by "speaking lies in hypocrisy," &c.?
What by "*every* creature of God," &c.?
What by "nourished up in the words of faith," verse 6?
What is the meaning of the expression, "bodily exercise profiteth little?"
In what sense is God the Saviour of *all* men?
What is meant by "especially of those that believe?"
What by "let no man *despise* thy youth?"
What by "the gift that is in thee," &c.?
Who were the *presbytery?*

CHAP. V, 1–8. What directions does he give as to several classes?

9–16. What counsels concerning widows?

17–20. What concerning elders?

21, 22. What solemn charge does he lay upon Timothy?

23. What medical direction does he give them?

24, 25. What does he say concerning sins and good works?

What is meant by an *elder*, verse 1?
What by *entreat?*
What by "honor widows that are widows indeed?"
Who are meant by *nephews*, verse 4?
What custom is alluded to in the ninth verse?
What by "if she have washed the saints' feet?"
What is the meaning of *refuse*, verse 11?
What of, "having damnation?"
What of, "if any man or woman *have widows?*"
Who are meant by the "elect angels?"
What by "lay hands suddenly on no man?"
What is the meaning of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth verses?

CHAP. VI, 1, 2. What is the duty of Christian servants?

3–5. What does he say of any man teaching otherwise?

6–10. How does he inculcate godliness and contentment?

11–16. What solemn charge to faithfulness does he give him?

17–21. What charges and warnings to the rich?

With what personal address and benediction does he close?
What is meant by the expression, "under the yoke?"
What by "partakers of the benefit," verse 2?
What by "wholesome words?"
What by "doting about questions," &c.?
What by "supposing that gain is godliness?"
What is the meaning of, "lay hold on eternal life?"
What of, "professed a good profession," &c.?
What of, "witnessed a good confession," ver. 13?
What is meant by "which in his times he shall show?"
What by "oppositions of science," &c.?

SECOND EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. How does Paul salute Timothy in the commencement of this Epistle?

3–5. What does he say of his prayers and great affection for him?

6–11. Of what does he put him in remembrance?
What had God bestowed upon them?
Of what should he not be ashamed?
Of what be willing to partake?
What had God done for them?

12–14. What does he say of himself?
How does he exhort him to faithfulness?

15–18. What had happened in Asia?
What does he say of Onesiphorus?
What was the occasion and design of this Second Epistle?

What is meant by "according to the promise of life," &c., verse 1?
What by "whom I serve from my forefathers," verse 3?
What is signified by "stir up the gift of God?"
What by "the testimony of our Lord?"
What is the meaning of the ninth and tenth verses?
What is signified by "that which I have committed unto him," verse 12?
What by "that good thing," verse 14?
What is here meant by *Asia*?
What is meant by "was not ashamed of my chain?"

CHAP. II, 1–7. How does the apostle exhort and counsel him in the performance of his duties?

8–10. What did he desire him to remember?

11–13. What will be the awards of faithfulness and unfaithfulness?

14. How should he charge the Church?

15–18. How should he conduct himself? What does he say of Hymeneus and Philetus?

19–21. What does he say of the foundation of God?

22–26. What further counsels as to his character and labors does he give?

What is meant by "be strong in the grace," &c.?
Who are meant by *many witnesses*, verse 2?
What is meant by *masteries*, verse 5?
What by "the word of God is not bound," verse 9?
Who are meant by the *elect*?
What is the meaning of the eleventh verse?

What of the clause, "he cannot deny himself," verse 13?
What is meant by "rightly *dividing* the word of truth?"
What by "the foundation of God standeth sure," &c.?
What by "purge himself from *these*," verse 21?

CHAP. III, 1–9. What dangerous enemies to the Gospel should arise in the last days?
10–17. What does Paul say of his own manner of life, &c.?
What of all that will live godly?
What of evil men?
How does he exhort him to steadfastness?
What does he say of the Scriptures?
What is meant by the *last days?*
What by "having a form of godliness, but denying the power?"
What is the meaning of the sixth and seventh verses?
Who were Jannes and Jambres?
What is meant by "all that *will live godly* in Christ Jesus," &c.?
Who are meant by *seducers?*
What Scriptures are referred to here?
What is meant by "which are able to make thee wise unto salvation?"
What by "is given by inspiration of God?"

CHAP. IV, 1–5. What impressive charge does the apostle give him?
6–8. What does Paul say of himself, and what glorious prospect had Paul in view?
9–12. Why does he press him to visit him shortly?
13. What does he desire him to bring?

14–18. What does he say of Alexander the coppersmith?
How had he been forsaken by his companions?
What had the Lord done, and what would he do?

19–22. Whom does he salute, and how does he close?
What is meant by "and his kingdom," verse 1?
What by "be instant in season and *out of* season?"
What by "having itching ears?"
What does he mean by "I am now ready to be offered?"
What by "I have kept the faith?"
Where were Galatia and Dalmatia?
What season was coming on, rendering his cloak desirable? Verse 21.
What does he mean by *parchments?*
What by "the Lord reward him according to his work?"
To what is reference had in the sixteenth verse?
Who is meant by the *lion*, verse 17?

THE EPISTLE TO TITUS.

CHAP. I, 1–4. How does Paul salute Titus?

5–9. Why had Paul left him in Crete?
What are the qualifications of a bishop?

10–13. What does he say of unruly and vain persons?

14–16. To what should he not give heed?
What does he say of the pure and of the unbelieving?

Who was Titus, and what was the occasion of this Epistle?
Where is Crete, and what is it now called?
Who are meant by *elders*, verse 5?
Who is meant by "one of themselves, even a prophet of their own?"
What is the meaning of the fifteenth verse?
What is the meaning of *reprobate?*

CHAP. II, 1–10. What should Titus speak?
What should he charge aged men?
What aged women?
What young men?
What does he say of his own deportment?
How should he exhort servants?
11–15. What does he say of the grace of God?
What should Titus do in reference to these things?
What is meant by "he that is of the contrary part," verse 8?
What by "the grace of God that bringeth salvation," &c.?
What by "that blessed hope," verse 13?

CHAP. III, 1–7. How should principalities and powers be treated?
What should be their behavior towards all men?
What had the Gospel done for them?
8–11. What saying would he have him continually affirm?
What avoid?
How should a heretic be treated?

12–15. What directions, exhortations, and benediction does he give?

What is the meaning of the fifth and sixth verses?
What is a *heretic*?
What is meant by *reject*?
What of *subverted*, verse 11?
What by being "condemned of himself?"
Where was Nicopolis?
Who are meant by *ours*, verse 14?

THE EPISTLE TO PHILEMON.

1–3. With what salutations does Paul commence this Epistle?

4–7. For what does he express his thanks to God?

8–18. How does he advocate the cause of Onesimus?

19–21. How does Paul refer to the obligation of Philemon and to his confidence in him?

22. For what does he desire him to make preparation?

23–25. How does he close the Epistle?

Who was Philemon?
What was the occasion of this Epistle?
What is meant by "a prisoner of Jesus Christ?"
What by "the Church in thy house," verse 2?
What is the meaning of the sixth verse?
What of, "the bowels of the saints are refreshed by thee?"
How old was Paul at this time?
What is the meaning of, "whom I have begotten in my bonds?"

How had Onesimus now become more profitable to Philemon?
What is meant by "in the bonds of the Gospel," verse 13?
What by *thy mind*, verse 14?
What by "that thou shouldest receive him forever?"
What by "in the flesh," verse 16?
What by *partner*, verse 17?

THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.

CHAP. I, 1–3. How does Paul exhibit the surpassing dignity of the Son of God?

4–14. How does he show his superiority to angels?

What information can you give of the author, occasion, and design of this Epistle?
What is meant by *sundry times* and *divers manners?*
What by these *last days?*
What by the "express image of his *person?*"
What by "when he had *by himself* purged our sins?"
What by "as he hath by inheritance obtained a more excellent name than they," verse 4?
What portions of Scripture are quoted in the fifth verse?
What in the sixth and seventh?
What in the eighth and ninth?
What in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth?
What in the thirteenth and fourteenth?
What is the object of the introduction of these Scripture quotations?

CHAP. II, 1–4. Why should earnest heed be given to these things?

5–9. How does the apostle set forth the humiliation and death of Christ?

10–13. What reason does he give for the Saviour's sufferings?

14–18. How does he sum up the argument for his human nature, and exhibit his priestly office?

What is meant by the expression, "lest at any time we should let them slip?"
What by "the word spoken by angels?"
What by "*so great* salvation?"
What is the meaning of the last clause of the third verse?
What of, "the world to come," in the fifth verse?
What scripture is quoted in the sixth and following verses?
What is the meaning of the ninth verse?
What of, *it became him?*
What is the meaning of Captain here?
What is the meaning of the eleventh verse?
In what sense did the death of Christ destroy the devil, verse 14?
What is meant by "he took on him the seed of Abraham?"
What by *all things*, verse 17?

CHAP. III, 1–6. How does the apostle show Christ's superiority to Moses?

7–13. What warnings does he give them against unbelief?

14–19. How does he inculcate steadfastness, and show the consequences of unbelief?

What is meant by "partakers of the heavenly calling?"

What by "the *apostle* and *High Priest* of our profession?"
What is signified by the term *house*, verse 2?
What by *this man*, verse 3?
What is the force of the argument, showing that Christ is superior to Moses?
What is the meaning of, "*Harden* not your hearts," verse 8?
What of *provocation?*
What of, "so I sware in my wrath?"
What is the meaning of *rest*, verse 11?
What is meant by "an evil heart of unbelief?"
What by "we are made partakers of Christ," verse 14?
Who are referred to by the qualification *not all*, verse 16?
What is the meaning of the nineteenth verse?

CHAP. IV, 1–10. How does he caution them against coming short of the promised rest?

11–16. What arguments and motives does he offer to quicken their faith and hope?

In what sense was the Gospel preached to the Israelites, verse 2?
What is meant by "not being mixed with faith?"
What by "we which have believed do enter into rest?"
What is the meaning of the remainder of the third verse?
What of the sixth verse?
What is meant by "there remaineth a *rest* to the people of God?"
What is the meaning of the twelfth and thirteenth verses?
When does temptation become sin?

CHAP. V, 1–10. How does the apostle set forth the office and fitness of Christ as a high priest?

11–14. What reproof does he administer for their little progress in religious knowledge?

What is meant by "is ordained for men," &c.?
What by "no man taketh this honor unto himself?"
What by "so also Christ glorified not himself," &c.?
What scripture is quoted in the sixth verse?
What is meant by "after the order of Melchisedec?"
What is the meaning of the seventh verse?
What is meant by "yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered?"
What by "being made perfect?"
What by "*dull* of hearing?"
What by "the oracles of God?"
What by "he is a babe?"

CHAP. VI, 1–3. How does he urge them forward in religious knowledge and experience?

4–8. What does he say of those that fall away?

9, 10. Of what was he persuaded in reference to them?

11–20. How does he exhort and encourage them to perseverance?

What is meant by the precept, "*leaving* the principles of the doctrines of Christ?"
What by "the doctrine of *baptisms?*"
What is signified by "laying on of hands?"
What is the meaning of the passage between the fourth and sixth verses?

What is the application of the illustration in the seventh and eighth verses?
What is the meaning of, "things that *accompany* salvation," verse 9?
What of, "inherit the promises," verse 12?
What of, "by the greater," verse 16?
What are meant by the "*two* immutable things?"
To what is allusion had in the sentence, "who have fled for refuge," &c.?

CHAP. VII, 1–3. What does he say of the priesthood of Melchisedec?

4–12. How does he show the superiority of the priesthood of Melchisedec to that of Levi?

13–25. How does he set forth the excellency and superior character of Christ's priesthood?

26–28. How does he sum up what he has proved of the priesthood of Christ?

Who was Melchisedec?
By what name was Salem afterwards called?
What is meant by "first being by interpretation king of righteousness?"
What is the meaning of the third verse?
What *spoils* are referred to in the fourth verse?
What is the force of the argument in the eighth verse?
What in the ninth and tenth?
When had the change referred to in the eleventh verse been foretold?
What is the meaning of the sixteenth verse?
What is meant by "for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof," verse 18?
What is the meaning of the nineteenth verse?
To what does the twenty-second verse refer?
What is meant by "to the uttermost?"

Upon what is Christ's ability to save here founded?

What is meant by "made higher than the heavens?"

CHAP. VIII, 1–6. How does he go on to illustrate the superiority of Christ's priesthood over the Aaronic?

7–13. How does he show the excellency of the new covenant above the former?

What is here meant by "this is the sum?"

What is the force of the argument in the first six verses?

What is meant by "a minister of the sanctuary," &c., verse 2?

What is the meaning of the fourth and fifth verses?

What is meant by *finding fault*, verse 8?

Can you give the substance and force of the apostle's argument in reference to the superiority of the new covenant?

CHAP. IX, 1–10. How does he describe the Jewish tabernacle and its utensils?

11–22. How does Christ fulfill these types?

23–28. How does Paul exhibit the necessity and dignity of Christ's priesthood?

What is meant by "a *worldly* sanctuary?"

How was the tabernacle divided?

What is meant by "the cherubims of glory," verse 5?

What by "the priests went *always* into the *first* tabernacle," verse 6?

What by "the way into the holiest of all was not yet made manifest?"

What is the meaning of, "which was a figure for the time then present," verse 9?

What is the meaning of the tenth verse?

What of, "not of this building," verse 11?
What of, "sanctifieth to the purifying of the flesh," verse 13?
What is meant by "the new testament?"
To what is allusion made in the sixteenth verse?
What is meant by, "for a testament is of force after men are dead," &c.?
What by "patterns of things in the heavens," verse 23?
What by "but now once in *the end of the world*," verse 26?
What by "the sins of *many*," verse 28?
What by "without sin unto salvation?"

CHAP. X, 1–4. How does the apostle state the inefficiency of animal sacrifices?

5–18. How, on the other hand, does he exhibit the fullness, glory, and efficacy of the Saviour's atonement?

19–25. What motives does he present for holy boldness in our access to God, and for steadfastness in faith?

26–31. What does he say of the fearful consequences of apostasy?

32–39. How does he exhort them by their past faithfulness to maintain their profession unto the end?

What is the meaning of the first verse?
What is meant by "should have had no more conscience of sins," verse 2?
What by "a body thou hast prepared me," in verse 5?
What is meant by "he taketh away the *first*," &c.? Verse 9.
What is the meaning of *expecting*, verse 13?
Where is the Scripture quotation in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth verses found?

What is meant by the *holiest*, verse 19?
What by "through the veil, that is to say, his flesh?"
What by the "*full assurance* of faith?"
What by "our bodies washed with pure water?"
What is the meaning of *provoke*, verse 24?
The approach of what *day* is referred to in the twenty-fifth verse?
What is meant by "there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins," verse 26?
Who are meant by *adversaries*, verse 27?
What is signified by "who hath trodden under foot the Son of God," &c., verse 29?
What is the meaning of the thirty-first verse?
What of *illuminated?*
What is meant by a *gazing-stock?*
What by the "spoiling of your goods," verse 34?
Who is referred to in the thirty-seventh verse?

CHAP. XI, 1. What is faith?

2, 3. What illustrations are here given of the power of faith?

4–7. What instances of strong faith occurred from Abel to Noah?

8–19. What illustrations are given from the life of Abraham?

20–29. What examples are recorded from Isaac to Moses?

30–38. What others are given in this chapter?

39, 40. What is said of these faithful persons?

What has God provided for us?
What is the meaning of, "the *substance* of things hoped for?"
What of "the *evidence* of things not seen?"
Who are meant by the *elders*, verse 2?

What is the meaning of the third verse?
In what was Abel's sacrifice more excellent?
What is meant by "God testifying of his gifts?"
What by "being dead, yet speaketh?"
What is implied in the expression, "and was not found," verse 5?
What is meant by "he that cometh to God must believe that *he is*," &c.?
What by the "land of promise," verse 9?
What by "he looked for a city which *hath foundations*," verse 10?
What is the meaning of the thirteenth verse?
What of, "from whence also he received him in a figure," verse 19?
What of, "the departing of the children of Israel," verse 22?
What of, *a proper child*, verse 23?
What is meant by "the reproach of Christ," verse 26?
What instance can you recollect of a woman's receiving her dead to life again?
What eminent prophet is said to have been *sawn asunder?*
What is meant by *not worthy*, verse 38?
What *promise* is referred to in the thirty-ninth verse?
What is the meaning of, "that they without us should not be made perfect?"

CHAP. XII, 1–13. How does Paul exhort them to constancy and perseverance?

13–17. How does he inculcate peace, holiness, and steadfastness?

18–29. How does he show the glory and graciousness of the new dispensation in comparison with the old?

What is meant by "seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses?"
To what Grecian custom is reference here made?

What is meant by "lay aside every *weight*," &c.?
What by "the joy that was set before him?"
What by "such contradiction of sinners?"
What by "resisted unto blood," verse 4?
Where is the quotation in the fifth verse to be found?
What is meant by "lift up the hands which hang down," &c., verse 12?
What by "any root of bitterness," verse 15?
What by "fornicator or profane person?"
What by *birthright?*
What *blessing* is referred to in the seventeenth verse?
What is meant by the "mount that might be touched?"
What by "the voice of words," verse 19?
What is here meant by *Mount Sion*, &c., verse 22?
What by the "general assembly and Church of the first-born," &c.?
What is the meaning of the twenty-fifth verse?
What of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh verses?
What is meant by "a kingdom which cannot be moved?"
What is the application of the twenty-ninth verse?

CHAP. XIII, 1–8. What practical duties does he inculcate?

9–15. Against what does he warn them? What were their privileges as Christians?

16, 17. How does he enjoin doing good and obedience to authorities?

18, 19. For what reason does he request prayers?

20, 21. What prayer does he offer for them?

22–25. What does he say of this letter?

What of Timothy?
How does he close?
What is meant by "some have entertained angels unawares?"
What by "as bound with them," &c., verse 3?
What is the meaning of *conversation*, verse 5?
What of *remember*, verse 7?
What of, *strange doctrines*, &c., verse 9?
What is the meaning of the tenth and eleventh verses?
What of the thirteenth?
What of, *to communicate*, verse 16?
What of, "make you perfect," verse 21?
What of, "in few words," verse 22?

THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF JAMES.

CHAP. I, 1. With what greeting does this Epistle open?

2–4. How are temptations and afflictions to be borne?

5–8. If a man lacks wisdom, what course should he take?

What is said of a double-minded man?

9–11. What directions does he give to the poor and the rich?

12–15. What does he say of temptation?

16–18. Whence comes all good?

19–25. What Christian duties does he inculcate?

26, 27. What marks does he give of false and true religion?

What can you relate of the author of this Epistle?
What was the occasion and design of its being written?
What is the meaning of *general*, in the title of this book?
Who are meant by the *twelve tribes?*
What are meant by *temptations*, in the second verse?
What is meant by the "trying of your faith?"
What is here the meaning of *wisdom*, verse 5?
What is meant by "upbraideth not?"
What by "nothing wavering?"
What is a "*double-minded* man?"
What is the meaning of the directions in the ninth and tenth verses?
What is the meaning of *tempted*, in the thirteenth verse?
What of, "when lust hath conceived?"
What of, "of his own will begat he us with the word," &c.?
What is meant by "superfluity of naughtiness?"
What by the "perfect law of liberty," verse 25?
Do the characteristics contained in the twenty-seventh verse comprise the whole of religion?
What, then, is the meaning of the verse?

CHAP. II, 1–9. How does the apostle expose the sin of a partial regard for persons?

10, 11. How strict is the requirement of the law?

12, 13. How should they speak?
What is said of the merciless man?

14–26. How does the apostle exhibit the relation of faith to good works?

What is meant by "have not the faith of our Lord," &c.?
What by *assembly*, verse 2?
What is here meant by a *good place*, verse 3?

What by "are become judges of evil thoughts," verse 4?
What is the meaning of, "hath not God chosen the poor of this world," &c.?
What of the tenth verse?
What is meant by "mercy rejoiceth against judgment," verse 13?
What by the question, "Can faith save him?"
What by "faith without works is dead," verse 20?
What is signified by the question in the twenty-first verse?
What idea is intended to be conveyed in the twenty-fourth?
Is there any contradiction between the teaching of the apostle James and Paul, as to the doctrine of justifying faith?"

CHAP. III, 1–12. How does he expose the evils of an unruly tongue?

13–18. What comparison does he draw between worldly and heavenly wisdoms?

What is the meaning of *masters*, verse 1?
What of the latter clause of the verse?
What is the meaning of, "in many things we offend all?"
What of, "the same is a perfect man," &c.?
What is meant by "a world of iniquity," verse 6?
What is the meaning of the last part of the verse?
What of, "the tongue can no man tame," in verse 8?
What is meant by "the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace," &c.?

CHAP. IV, 1–10. What important cautions and directions does he give?

11–17. How should a brother be treated?

What reference should be had to the providence of God?

What is said of him that knoweth to do good?
What is the source of all war?
To what may allusion be had in this verse?
What is the meaning of the second verse?
What is here meant by the term *adulterers*, &c.?
What is the meaning of the ninth verse?
What of the eleventh?
What spirit is inculcated in the fifteenth verse?
What is the meaning of the seventeenth?

CHAP. V, 1–6. What judgments are pronounced against the unrighteous rich?

7–11. What exhortations and motives are given to encourage patience and meekness?

12. What does he say of illegal swearing?

13–18. What should be done in the hour of joy, and what in the time of affliction?

How does he illustrate the power of prayer?

19, 20. What does he say of him who is instrumental in the conversion of a sinner?

Who are meant by *rich men*, in verse 1?
What is the sense of the second and third verses?
What is meant by "as in a day of slaughter," verse 5?
To whom is reference had in the term *just*, verse 6?
What is meant by "the early and latter rain," verse 7?
What by "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh?"
What is the meaning of *grudge not*, &c.?
What of, *swear not*, &c.?
What is the meaning of the fourteenth verse?

Will the prayer of faith always save the sick?
What is the meaning of the last clause of the fifteenth verse?
What of, "confess your faults one to another?"
What of, "subject to like passions?"
What of, "if any of you do err from the truth?"
What is meant by "and one *convert* him?"
What by "shall hide a multitude of sins?"

THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER.

CHAP. I, 1, 2. With what salutation does the apostle commence this Epistle?
3–9. For what special benefits through Christ does he render thanks?
What of the trial of their faith?
What of the joy of faith in Christ?
10–12. What had been revealed to the prophets?
13–16. What practical exhortations does he give them in view of their privileges?
17–21. With what motives does he inculcate sobriety?
22, 23. How does he enforce brotherly love?
24, 25. How the transitory nature of all earthly things, and the enduring character of the word of the Lord?
What can you relate of the author of this book?
What was the occasion and design of this Epistle?
Who are meant by "the strangers scattered throughout Pontus," &c.?
What is the meaning of the second verse?

What of, "hath begotten us again unto a lively hope," &c.?
What is the meaning of the fifth verse?
What is meant by *heaviness*, verse 6?
What by "though it be tried with fire," verse 7?
What by "full of glory," verse 8?
What is the meaning of the eleventh verse?
What of, "but unto us they did minister the things which are now reported unto you," &c., ver. 12?
What is meant by "*which things* the angels desire to look into?"
What by "gird up the loins of your mind?"
What is the signification of *fear*, in the seventeenth verse?
What is the meaning of the twentieth verse?

CHAP. II, 1–3. What temper should characterize the Christian?

4–8. How does he represent the Church under the figure of a temple?

9, 10. How set forth their exalted privileges?

11–17. What duties does he enjoin upon them?

18–25. With what motives does he urge the duty of subjection upon servants?

What is meant by "the sincere milk of the word?"
What scriptures are referred to in verses 4 to 6?
Can you show the force and beauty of the figure of the apostle in these verses?
What is the meaning of, "whereunto also they were appointed," verse 8?
What of, "ye are a chosen generation," &c.?
What is meant by "strangers and pilgrims," verse 11?
What is the meaning of *honest*, verse 12?
What of "the day of visitation?"

What of "*every* ordinance of man," verse 13?
What is the meaning of the sixteenth verse?
What of, "the *brotherhood?*"
What of *hereunto*, verse 21?
What of, "his own self *bare our sins* in his own body," &c., verse 24?
What of *bishop*, verse 25?

CHAP. III, 1–7. What duties does he enjoin upon wives?
What upon husbands?

8–11. What important practical duties does he inculcate in these verses?

12–14. With what reasons does he enforce these duties?

15–17. What should they be always ready to give?
How should evil treatment be borne?

18–22. How does he illustrate this by the example of Christ?

What is meant by "they also may *without the word*," &c., verse 1?
What by *fear*, in verse 2?
What is the meaning of the third and fourth verses?
What of, "and are not afraid with any amazement," verse 6?
What is the meaning of *eschew?*
What of *ensue?*
What is meant by "if ye be followers of that which is good?"
What by "sanctify the Lord God in your hearts?"
What is the meaning of the nineteenth and twentieth verses?
What of the twenty-first verse?

CHAP. IV, 1–6. By what considerations does he urge purity and holiness?

7–11. What event was at hand?

What duties does he therefore urge upon them?

12–19. How does he encourage fortitude in suffering?

What is meant by "he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin?"

What by "to have wrought the will of the Gentiles," verse 3?

What is the meaning of, "him that is ready to judge the quick and the dead," verse 5?

What of the sixth verse?

What is meant by "the end of all things is at hand?"

In what sense does "charity cover the multitude of sins?"

What is the meaning of *gift?*

What of, "if any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God?"

What is meant by the *fiery trial*, verse 12?

What by "the Spirit of glory and of God resteth upon you," verse 14?

What is the meaning of, "the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God," verse 17?

Why are the righteous said to be *scarcely saved?*

CHAP. V, 1–4. How does he exhort and encourage the elders?

5–9. What directions does he give to younger Christians?

10–14. What prayer and adoration does he offer for them?

By whom was the letter sent?

With what salutations and benediction does he close?

Who are meant by *the elders?*

Does Peter exhibit in this verse any of the prerogatives of a Romish pope?

In what sense was Peter a "partaker of the glory that *shall be* revealed?"

What is meant by *God's heritage?*

Who by the chief Shepherd?

Who are here meant by *ye younger?*

How is the personality of the devil clearly taught in the eighth and ninth verses?

What is the meaning of, *as I suppose*, in the twelfth verse?

What of the "Church that is at Babylon?"

Who is the *Marcus* spoken of?

THE SECOND EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER.

CHAP. I, 1–3. How does Peter introduce his Second Epistle?

4–11. For what end have the promises of the Gospel been given?

What additions should they make to their faith?

With what motives does he enforce the exhortation?

12–15. How does the apostle set forth his own death as a reason for his faithfulness?

16–21. What confirmations of the truth of the Gospel does he give?

What can you state of the character and design of this Epistle?
What is meant by "through the righteousness of God?"
What by "through the knowledge of God?"
What is the meaning of the third verse?
To what does *whereby* refer, in the fourth verse?
What is the signification of "besides this?"
What is the meaning of virtue?
What is meant by "ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful," verse 8?
What by *blind*, verse 9?
What by "your calling and election?"
What by "if ye do these things ye shall *never fall?*"
What is the meaning of the eleventh verse?
What of, "the present truth," verse 12?
What is meant by *tabernacle*, verse 13?
To what glorious event is reference had in the sixteenth and seventeenth verses?
What is meant by a "more sure word of prophecy?"
How do the Old Testament prophecies confirm the truth of the Gospel?
What is the meaning of the twentieth verse?
What of, "prophecy came not by the will of man?"

CHAP. II, 1–3. How does the apostle warn them against false prophets?

4–9. What threatenings does he denounce upon them?

10–22. What description does he give of these seducers?

Who are meant in the expression, "among the people?"
What is meant by "damnable *heresies?*"
What is the meaning of, "denying the Lord that bought them?"

What of *feigned words?*
What is meant by the last clause of the third verse?
What by the *eighth person*, verse 5?
What by "despise government," &c., verse 10?
Who are referred to by *them*, in the eleventh verse?
What is the meaning of, "spots they are and blemishes," &c., verse 13?
What of the fifteenth verse?
What is the force of the figures in the seventeenth verse?
What is the meaning of, "those that were clean escaped from them who live in error," verse 18?
What is the force of the teaching in the twentieth and twenty-first verses?

CHAP. III, 1–4. For what purpose had Peter written these Epistles?
Who should come in the last days?
5–10. How does the apostle answer the argument of these scoffers?
What should be the character of the day of the Lord?
11–18. What exhortations to holiness does he found upon these solemn truths?
What does he say of the Epistles of Paul?
How does he exhort them to steadfastness and growth in grace?
Who are meant by the *holy prophets?*
What are meant by the *last days*, in the third verse?
Who are meant by *scoffers?*
What is meant by "walking after their own lusts?"
What is the force of the argument of the scoffers?
What of the answer of Peter?

What is the meaning of the eighth verse?
What of *not slack*, verse 9?
What of, "the day of the Lord," verse 10?
What is the meaning of the thirteenth verse?
What is meant by "account that the long-suffering of our Lord is salvation," &c., verse 15?
What is the meaning of the sixteenth verse?

THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF JOHN.

CHAP. I, 1–4. With what declaration does the apostle commence this Epistle?

5–10. What message does he bring to them?

What is necessary to secure communion with God?

What account can you give of the character and design of this Epistle?
What is meant by "from the beginning?"
What by the *Word of life?*
What by "the life was manifested," &c., in verse 2?
What by "that you may have fellowship with us?"
What is the meaning of the last clause of the third verse?
What is implied in the expression, "God is light,' &c., verse 5?
What is the meaning of the sixth verse?
What is meant by "if we say we have no sin?"
What is the difference between the forgiveness of our sins and the cleansing from all unrighteousness?

CHAP. II, 1, 2. How does the apostle set forth the atonement of Christ?

3–11. How may we know that we have the Divine approbation?

What does he say of the new commandment?

What test does this afford of Christian character?

12–23. What addresses does he deliver to persons of different ages?

How does he warn them against a love of the world?

How does he point out the antichrists of that period?

24–29. How does he counsel steadfastness and holiness?

What is signified by the terms, "my little children?"

What is meant by "we have an *Advocate* with the Father?"

What is the meaning of *propitiation?*

What is meant by "we know that we know him?"

What by *perfected*, in the fifth verse?

What is the meaning of the seventh and eighth verses?

Who is meant by the term *brother*, in the ninth verse?

What is the meaning of, "there is none occasion of stumbling in him," verse 10?

What of, "because ye have known him, that is from the beginning," verse 13?

What of, "because ye have known the Father?"

What is the meaning of the precept, "love not the *world?*"

What is meant by "is not of the Father?"

What by "it is the last time," &c., verse 18?

What by "an unction from the Holy One?"
What by "ye know all things?"
Why is the latter clause of the twenty-third verse printed in italics?
What is meant by the "anointing which ye have received," &c., verse 27?

CHAP. III, 1–10. How had the Father exhibited his love towards them?
What is the believer's exalted privilege?
What should be the effect of this expectation of seeing Christ?
What test of Christian character does he propose?

11–18. How does the apostle enforce brotherly love?

19–22. What does he say of self-condemnation and the contrary?
What is the privilege of those whose hearts do not condemn them?

23, 24. What is his commandment?
What is the result of keeping it?
What is meant by "that we should be *called* the sons of God?"
What by "the world knoweth us not?"
What by "when he shall appear?"
In what respect shall we be like Christ?
What is meant by "we shall see him as he is?"
What is the meaning of the sixth verse?
What of, "that he might destroy the works of the devil," verse 8?
What is the signification of the ninth verse?
What is the meaning of, "passed from death unto life," verse 14?
In what sense ought we "to lay down our lives for the brethren?"

What is meant by "and shall assure our hearts before him," verse 19?
What is the meaning of the twentieth and twenty-first verses?
What of the assurance, "*whatsoever* we ask we receive of him," &c.?
What is the meaning of the last clause of the twenty-fourth verse?

CHAP. IV, 1–6. How are believers cautioned against false spirits?

7–13. How does the apostle illustrate and enforce the necessity of brotherly love?

14–21. How inculcate faith in Christ and love to God?

What is meant by every *spirit*?
What is the force of the test of a false teacher given in the second and third verses?
What is the meaning of the fourth verse?
What of the last clause of the sixth verse?
What is meant by "love is of God," verse 7?
What is the meaning of the twelfth verse?
What of the seventeenth and eighteenth verses?

CHAP. V, 1–5. What marks of the new birth does the apostle give?

6–8. What does he say of Jesus Christ and his witnesses?

9–12. What confidence may we have in Christ?

13–17. Why had the apostle written these things?

What confidence may the believer have in him?
What does he say of a sinning brother?

18–21. What of him that is born of God?
What of the world?
What had the Son of God done for them?
How does he close?
What is the meaning of the first verse?
What of, "whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world?"
What by, "and this is the victory," &c.?
What is the meaning of the passage from the sixth to the eighth verse?
What is meant by "hath the witness in himself," verse 10?
What is the meaning of the fourteenth and fifteenth verses?
What of the sixteenth and seventeenth?
What is meant by "that wicked one toucheth him not?"

THE SECOND EPISTLE OF JOHN.

1–3. How does the apostle salute the elect lady?
4. In what did he rejoice?
5, 6. What does he beseech of her?
What does he say of this love?
7–13. How does he caution her against deceivers?
How does he close the Epistle?
What information can you give in reference to this Epistle?
Who is meant by the *elder?*
What is meant by "elect lady?"
What by "whom I love in the truth?"
What is the meaning of, "neither bid him Godspeed?"

THE THIRD EPISTLE OF JOHN.

1. How does this Epistle open?

2–8. For what does the apostle express a strong desire?
In what did he rejoice?
How does he commend his course?

9–12. What does he say of Diotrephes?
What exhortation to the doing of good does he give him?
What does he say of Demetrius?

13, 14. How does the apostle close this affectionate and beautiful letter?

What information can you give of this Epistle?
What is meant by "even as thy soul prospereth," verse 2?
Who are meant by *children*, verse 4?
Who are meant by "the brethren and strangers," verse 5?
What by "after a godly sort," verse 6?
What by "taking nothing of the Gentiles?"
What is the meaning of the ninth and tenth verses?

THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF JUDE.

1, 2. With what introduction does Jude open this letter?

3, 4. How does he exhort them to steadfastness?
What reason does he offer for this?

5–7. What examples are presented as warnings to unbelievers?

8–16. What description does he give of these deceivers?

17–23. How does he warn, and encourage, and exhort believers?

24, 25. With what encouraging doxology does he close?

Who was Jude?

What can you say of the character and design of this Epistle?

Who are meant by the *sanctified*, &c., verse 1?

What is meant by "the common salvation?"

What by "the faith which was once delivered to the saints?"

What by "who were before of old ordained to this condemnation," &c., verse 4?

What is the force of the illustrations of divine judgment given by the apostle?

What is the meaning of *filthy dreamers?*

What of the ninth verse?

Who is meant by *Core*, in the ninth verse?

What is meant by "because of advantage," in verse 16?

What by "who separate themselves," verse 19?

What is meant by the twenty-third verse?

THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

CHAP. I, 1–3. How is the Divine origin, the design, and the importance of this book stated by John?

4–8. With what salutation to the churches does he commence?

9–11. Where, when, and how was this revelation made to John?

12–20. What glorious vision did he have of Christ?

How was he affected at the sight?

What did Christ do and say to him?

What information can you give in reference to the character and design of this inspired book? See B. S. Manual.

What is meant by "the revelation of Jesus Christ?"

What by "things which must *shortly* come to pass?"

What by "for the time is at hand?"

What is the meaning of "the seven spirits which are before his throne?"

What of, "who is the faithful Witness?"

What of, "the First-begotten of the dead?"

Who are meant by "they also which pierced him?"

What is meant by "all kindreds of the earth?"

What is signified by the expression, "I am Alpha and Omega?"

Where is Patmos?

What is meant by "for the word of God," &c.?

What by the "Lord's day?"

In what part of Asia are these cities?

What is meant by "like unto the Son of man?"
What by the expression, "I am the first and the last," verse 17?
What by "and have the keys of hell and of death?"
What by "the *mystery* of the seven stars?"
What by the term *angels?*
For what reasons are these terms highly appropriate as symbols, symbolical of the Church and ministry?

CHAP. II, 1–7. What message was sent to the Church at Ephesus?
8–11. What to Smyrna?
12–17. What to Pergamos?
18–29. What to Thyatira?

What is the present appearance of Ephesus?
What is signified by the language of Christ, in the first verse?
What is meant by "I *know* thy works," &c.?
What by "thou hast left thy first love," verse 4?
What by "will remove thy candlestick," verse 5?
Who were the *Nicolaitanes?*
What is meant by *overcometh*, verse 7?
What by the last clause of the seventh verse?
In what sense was the Church at Smyrna rich, verse 9?
What is meant by "are the synagogue of Satan?"
What by "ye shall have tribulation *ten days?*"
What by "the second death," verse 11?
What is the present state of Smyrna?
What of Pergamos?
What is meant by "hath the sharp sword with two edges," verse 12?
What by "where Satan's seat is," verse 13?
What by "the doctrine of Balaam?"
What by "with the sword of my mouth," in verse 16?
What is the signification of the promise in the seventeenth verse?

What is meant by "thou sufferest that woman Jezebel," &c., in verses 20 to 23?
What by "have not known the depths of Satan," &c., verse 24?
What by "I will give power over the nations," verses 26, 27?
What by "I will give him the morning star?"
What is the present appearance of Thyatira?

CHAP. III, 1–6. What was the epistle to the Church in Sardis?

7–13. What to Philadelphia?

14–22. What to Laodicea?

What is the present appearance of Sardis?
What is meant by "he that hath the seven spirits of God," &c.?
What by "thou hast a name that thou livest," &c.?
What by "strengthen the things which remain?"
What is the meaning of the fourth verse?
What of the promise in the fifth verse?
What is the present appearance of Philadelphia?
What is meant by "he that hath the key of David," &c., verse 7?
What by an *open door*, verse 8?
What is signified by the promise in the ninth verse?
What by "the hour of temptation which shall come upon all the world," &c., verse 10?
What is the meaning of the eleventh verse?
What of the promise in the twelfth?
What is the present appearance of Laodicea?
What is meant by "thou art neither cold nor hot," verse 15?
What is the meaning of the seventeenth and eighteenth verses?
What of the twentieth and twenty-first?

CHAP. IV, 1–8. What vision did John have of God and his glorious throne?

8–11. What was the song of the elders and of the holy angels?

What is signified by the throne and its costly arrangements?
What by the four and twenty elders?
What by the *sea of glass?*
What by the *beast?*
What by their casting their crowns before the throne?

CHAP. V, 1–8. Describe the vision of the book with seven seals.

9–14. Describe the new song and the heavenly choir.

What are denoted under the symbol of the book with seven seals?
Who is meant by the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," &c., verse 5?
Why is he also represented by the *Lamb*, verse 6?
What is signified by the expression, "which are the prayers of the saints," verse 8?
Whom do these heavenly hosts worship?
Who must he then be?

CHAP. VI, 1–8. What occurred upon the opening of the first four seals?

9–11. What upon the fifth?

12–17. What upon the sixth?

What is supposed to be signified by these *seals?*
Of what were the symbols of the first and second period significant?
Of what the third seal?
Of what the fourth?

What is represented by the symbols of the fifth seal?
What by the sixth?

CHAP. VII, 1–8. What occurred between the opening of the sixth and seventh seals?

9–12. What anthem of praise did this immense multitude sing?

13–17. Of whom did the elder say this company was composed, and what was their present happiness?

What is meant by the four corners of the earth?
What interpretation can you give to the imagery of this chapter?
To what custom is allusion had in the term *sealed*, verse 3?

CHAP. VIII, 1–5. What occurred after the opening of the seventh seal?

6–13. Who now prepared to sound?
Describe the sounding of the first four.

What period is supposed to be represented by the seventh seal?
What by the silence of "half an hour?"
From what services are the figures from verses 2 to 5 taken?
What is denoted by the occurrences recorded after the sounding of the several trumpets?

CHAP. IX, 1–12. What happened upon the sounding of the fifth trumpet?

13–21. What upon the sixth?

What impostor and false religion are supposed to be referred to under the symbols of the fifth angel?

What by the period mentioned in the tenth verse?
Was the Mohammedan power checked at the close of this period?
What is signified by the symbols of the sixth angel?

CHAP. X, 1–11. Relate the vision of the angel with the little open book.
What interpretation can you give to the prophetic symbols of this chapter?
What is signified by the *rainbow* upon his head?
What by the oath, that there "should be *time* no longer?"
What by the tenth verse?

CHAP. XI, 1, 2. By what figure is the Church of Christ represented?
3–13. What is said of the two witnesses?
14–19. What occurred upon the sounding of the seventh angel?
What is meant by the *holy city?*
What by its being trodden under foot forty and two months?
What is the meaning of the figure of the two witnesses?
What of the symbols of the seventh trumpet?

CHAP. XII, 1–17. Relate the vision of the woman and the red dragon.
What is the usual interpretation of these symbols?

CHAP. XIII, 1–10. What was the vision of the beast which rose from the sea?
11–18. What of the beast that came up out of the earth?

What is said of the number of the beast?
What is supposed to be represented by the beast rising out of the sea?
Show the application of the several figures to the persecuting Roman empire.
What period is meant by forty and two months?
What is signified by the symbol of the second beast?
What is the meaning of the eighteenth verse?

CHAP. XIV, 1–5. What glorious vision of the faithful praising God is here given?

6, 7. What was the vision of the angel of the everlasting Gospel?

8–13. What other angels followed?

14–20. What was the vision of the harvest?

Who are represented by the one hundred and forty and four thousand?
What by the vision of the angel with the everlasting Gospel?
What by Babylon and her fate?
What is the meaning of the twelfth verse?
What is meant by the figure of the harvest?

CHAP. XV, 1–4. What was the vision of the "sea of glass?"

What song did they sing?

5–8. What was the vision of the angels and the plagues?

What interpretation can you give to the vision of the sea of glass?
What is meant by the angels with the plagues?
What by "the song of Moses and the song of the Lamb?"

CHAP. XVI, 1–7. Describe the pouring out of the first three vials.

8–11. Of the fourth and fifth.

12–16. Of the sixth.

17–21. Of the seventh.

What interpretation can you give to the vials?

CHAP. XVII, 1–6. How does the angel explain the mystery of Babylon?

7–18. How the mystery of the woman and the beast?

To what do the symbols of this chapter apply?

What is meant by "here is the mind which hath wisdom," verse 9?

What by the eleventh verse?

What by the appellations of Christ, verse 14?

CHAP. XVIII, 1–8. How does the angel proclaim the fall of Babylon?

9–19. What lamentations are made over her?

20–24. How and why should the Church rejoice over her?

What is here meant by Babylon?

What application of the different figures can you make to the Romish Church?

CHAP. XIX, 1–10. Give the seraphic song of triumph uttered by the redeemed.

What is said of the bride and of the marriage supper?

What did John do, and what was said?

11–21. Describe the vision of Christ going forth to destroy the beast and his armies.

Who are signified by the *wife* of the Lamb?
What is signified by this symbolic marriage?
Who is meant by "him that was called Faithful and True?"
What is signified by this vision of Christ?

CHAP. XX, 1–3. What was done with Satan?
4–6. Describe the first resurrection.
7–10. What happened when Satan was loosed?
11–15. Describe the general resurrection.
What is signified by the binding of Satan?
What by the thousand years of the first resurrection?
What by Gog and Magog, and their army?

CHAP. XXI, 1–8. Describe the New Jerusalem and its blessings.
9–21. Its heavenly origin, glory, and secure defense.
22–27. Its perfect happiness.
What is meant by "there was no more sea?"
To what is allusion had in the third verse?
Who is meant by the *bride*, verse 9?
What is signified by the *walls* of this city?
What by the gold and precious stones?
Why was there no *temple* in this city?
To what is allusion had in the twenty-fifth verse?

CHAP. XXII, 1–5. What description is here given of the heavenly state?
6–19. How are the revelations of this book enforced?
20, 21. With what solemn assurance and benediction does John close the revelation?

Of what was the crystal river an emblem?
Why are *twelve* manner of fruits mentioned?
What is meant by "there shall be no more curse?"
To what is allusion had in the fourth verse?
What is signified by the expression, "there shall be no night there?"
What is the meaning of the eleventh verse?
Who is referred to in the twelfth and succeeding verses?
What is meant by "have *right* to the tree of life?"
What is the meaning of the sixteenth verse?
What of, "the *Spirit* and the *bride* say, Come?"
What of the eighteenth and nineteenth verses?
How should we be affected by the solemn close of this book?

THE END.

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